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CAPITAL LEVY PLAN SHELVED BY LABOR; LIBERALS RUFFLED

Herbert Asquith Warns Government
Against Failing to Re-
consider Its Poplar Decision

Conservatives Unlikely to Do
Anything to Hamper Ministerial
Negotiations With France

LONDON, Feb. 13 (P)—John R. Clynes, Lord Privy Seal, stated in the House of Commons today that the Government could not approach any such question as a capital levy under conditions where no national approval had been given to a device of this kind. Stanley Baldwin, as leader of the Opposition, opening the debate in the House on the promulgation of policy which the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, made yesterday, said he gathered from the Premier's statement that Great Britain was in process of either negotiating or entering into fresh negotiations with France. "And at a time like this," he added, "no opposition will willingly raise any question that might make the duty of the Government more difficult."

Herbert Asquith, following Mr. Baldwin, referred to the attitude the Government had given the Guardians of the Poplar District of London in distributing relief to the unemployed, and said he wished to say in the most unequivocal terms that unless the Government could see its way to reconsider the action of the Minister of Health in this respect there was not the least chance of that administrative act receiving the countenance or approval of the House.

The Singapore Base
The Government is examining the case for the Singapore base before announcing any decision as to whether this big naval work in the Far East will be carried out or abandoned. It was stated by Charles G. Ammon, parliamentary undersecretary for the Admiralty in the House. He said instructions had been issued not to incur further commitments.

Those responsible for the present Government," he continued, "have always taken the view that no adequate reason has been shown for the very large expenditure proposed by the late Government at Singapore."

The general goodwill extended to the Labor Government by the London press is not withdrawn as a result of Mr. MacDonald's statement of policy yesterday, but his declaration does not escape adverse criticism.

The comment that the Premier dealt in platitudes and said much that the leader of any party might have said is fairly general, and there is some sharp dissent with his attitude toward the action of the new Health Minister, John Wheatley, in giving the Poplar Guardians a rather free hand in the distribution of relief to the unemployed, thus reversing the policy pursued by his predecessor. Otherwise the editorials are mostly indulgent.

The Times commends the Premier's program as comprehensive and well-arranged, but remarks that problems are not to be solved by merely stating them. The paper thinks the most important feature of his forecast is the committee to consider the National Debt and related issues. It says the composition of this committee will be awaited with critical interest because of "the risk that the committee may

REPUBLICAN SENATORS ADVISE NEW OIL CASE PROSECUTORS; MR. GARFIELD MAY BE NAMED

Mr. Strawn, Director of "Standard Oil Bank," Declared
Disqualified—Mr. Stack Testifies to Teapot "Leak"
—Democrats Seek General Clean-Up

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (P)—An upshot in President Coolidge's plans for prosecution of the oil case suits seemed in progress today as both the Senate and its oil committee resumed consideration of the teapot scandal.

Advised by Republican senators that S. H. Strawn of Illinois probably could not be confirmed as special Government counsel, the President took under advisement a proposal to withdraw his name and nominate James R. Garfield of Ohio in his place. Opposition also developed to Atlee Pomerene of Ohio, the other attorney selected by Mr. Coolidge, and it appeared possible that his name, too, would be recalled.

Senators have declared that at least one of the lawyers should be a trained in litigation over land-leasing laws. Mr. Garfield, who was called to the White House today by Mr. Cool-

Lake Champlain Bridge in New Highway Scheme

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 13
CONSTRUCTION of a vehicular bridge across Lake Champlain, as part of a federal aid highway, is sought in a concurrent resolution introduced in the Legislature today. It would authorize Congress to investigate, in co-operation with New York and Vermont, all practicable sites and feasibility and probable cost. It recites that Lake Champlain is under federal control and constitutes a natural barrier between New York and New England, and that there is no bridge between Whitehall and the Canadian border, 114 miles. Ferry is the only means of transportation.

SEPARATIST RISING QUELLED IN REICH

Bavarian Citizens Set Fire to
Government Buildings and
Smoke Out Usurpers

BERLIN, Feb. 13 (P)—Fighting between separatists and inhabitants of Pirmasens in the Bavarian palatinate last night resulted in the killing of 17 persons and the wounding of 20, according to dispatches received from Pirmasens this morning. The separatists occurred during fighting for the possession of the Government building, which was eventually set on fire. Of those killed, 14 were separatists.

The accounts of the incident as published here are somewhat conflicting, but it appears that 40 separatists barricaded themselves in the government building, from which they fired and threw bombs against the crowd. In attempting to eject them the crowd sprayed benzine on the building for the purpose of burning it. When the lower part was afire the separatists ceased shooting, and begged for mercy.

One report says that all the separatists who left the building, including their leader, Schwab, a Govern-

NORWAY EXTENDS SOVIET RECOGNITION

Russian Representative Tells of
Action Taken at Christiania in
Message to Moscow

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 (P)—Norway has given the Russian Soviet Government recognition de jure, the Foreign Office was informed today in a telegram received from Madame Alexandra Kolantay, Soviet representative in Norway.

Recognition of Mexico Sought
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 13—Now that Russia has been recognized by Great Britain an agitation is being carried on in various quarters here for immediate recognition of Mexico. The Manchester Guardian this morning has an editorial asking early consideration of this subject. The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that the British Government at the moment is neither for nor against recognition and is quite willing to hear what Mexico has to say about it.

The chief difficulty at the moment lies in the fact that Señor Nieto, Mexican Minister in Sweden, who has been on an unofficial mission, has not the necessary credentials for carrying on negotiations with Great Britain on behalf of the Mexican Government. If he obtains them, or if the Mexican Government sends another duly accredited agent the British Government will be ready to consider outstanding questions between the two countries. Whether they would be ready to follow the Russian precedent and accord diplomatic recognition to the Oregon régime before British claims in Mexico have been satisfied is a matter which appears to have not yet been decided, despite rumors to the contrary.

Russo-Dutch Relations
By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, Feb. 13—Mr. Hermer, secretary of the London Soviet mission, visited the Foreign Office here to explain Moscow's attitude toward a resumption of Dutch-Russian diplomatic relations. He also visited Rotterdam and the docks, accompanied by the burgomaster of Rotterdam, who entertained him at luncheon.

FOREIGN SCHOOLS IN TURKEY
CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 13—The director of police in Constantinople has ordered that all Christian schools in this city must suspend their classes on the Muslim Sabbath.

The heads of the various foreign schools here have appeared to the Ministry of the Interior, asking for exemption from the new Friday closing law, which goes into effect on Feb. 15.

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PROGRESSIVES HOLD THIRD PARTY CLUB OVER OLDER RIVALS

Success of British Laborites
Spurs St. Louis Conference
to Wage Campaign

By GEORGE T. ODELL
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 13—The city of Cleveland will be host to the convention that will nominate the Republican candidate for President and, in all probability it will be the scene of another political convention, less than a month later, which will nominate an independent presidential candidate.

By unanimous action the Conference for Progressive Political Action has authorized the issuance of a call for a convention of workers, farmers and progressives to meet in Cleveland July 4 "for the purpose of taking action on nomination of candidates for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States and other questions that may come before the convention."

There is no mention of a third party in the resolution authorizing this call, yet it was perfectly apparent that it was in the thoughts of every delegate. It was voiced by William H. Johnston, national chairman of the C. P. F. A. and by nearly everyone else who spoke to the resolution.

Three Lines of Action
Morris Hillquit, of the Socialist Party, interpreted the meaning of the July convention, when he said that three lines of action will be possible:

1. We can inform the Republican and Democratic parties that neither candidate for President is acceptable to the progressive element, if such is the case and that neither will be supported.

2. If either the Democratic or Republican candidate should be acceptable, we can endorse that one.

3. We can demand the candidates of the three parties and nominate an independent ticket.

He then declared emphatically that the elements in American life which are represented by the delegates to this convention all say they are tired of the mismanagement of the old line parties and consider them hopeless.

There is not the slightest doubt that the success of the British Labor Party has acted as a great stimulus to the independent political movement here. If the leaders of this movement are not ready to declare themselves a third party, it is because of the same sort of caution which they believe was exercised by the British Labor Party in the slow process of bringing it to its present fruition.

The preamble to the resolution authorized the following:

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (P)—President Coolidge, speaking here last night before the National Republican Club, promised immediate and unshrinking prosecution of the oil and land lease cases, appealed for national and bipartisan support for the Mellon tax bill, called for assistance for agriculture from all resources of the country, and defended the sale of arms to Mexico.

The Chief Executive also reiterated his opposition to "goldster bonus legislation, declared there was some promise of a European settlement, and asserted the United States stood ready to join with other nations in further limiting armament whenever there appears to be reasonable prospect of agreement.

The address, which was made at the Lincoln birthday dinner of the club, was the first Mr. Coolidge has made outside of Washington since he became President. In many respects it was an elaboration of his message to Congress.

Oil Land Lease Views
The President devoted much attention to taxation and agriculture, but in concluding turned to the question of the present time—the oil and land lease investigation. Regarding this he said:

Lately there have been most startling revelations concerning the leasing of Government oil lands. It is my duty to extend to every individual the constitutionally right to the presumption of innocence until proven guilty. But I have another duty equally constitutional, and even more important, of securing the enforcement of the law. In that duty I do not intend to fail.

Character is the only secure foundation of the State. We know well that all plans for improving the machinery of government and all measures for social betterment miserably fail, and the hopes of progress wither, when corruption touches administration. At the revelation of greed making its subtle approaches to public officers, of the prostitution of high place to private profit, we are filled with scorn and indignation. We have a deep sense of humiliation at such gross betrayal of trust, and at such gross undermining of public confidence in official integrity. But we cannot rest with righteous wrath; still less can we permit ourselves to give way to cynicism.

The heart of the American people is sound. Their officers with rare exception are faithful and high-minded. For us, we propose to follow the clear, open path of justice. There will be immediate, adequate, unshrinking prosecution, criminal and civil to

Prefers Monitor's Peace Amendment



Samuel M. Ralston
United States Senator From Indiana Who Lays Before Colleagues Proposal
to Conscript Property in Case of War

Germany and England Connected by Cable

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 13
A NEW cable connecting England and Germany direct was inaugurated yesterday with cordial messages between Sir John Denton-Foster, chairman of the Eastern Telegraph Company, and Dr. Godefrid von Gernsheim, chairman of the German-Atlantic Telegraph Company. The cable runs from Dampier Gap, near Margate, in England, and all Germany is thus opened to world communication via the Eastern Telegraph system.

PRESIDENT PLEDGES JUSTICE IN OIL LAND LEASE DECISION AND PUNISHMENT FOR GUILTY

Promises "Immediate and Unshrinking Prosecution" in
New York Speech—Asks Aid for Farmers and
Greater Support of Mellon Tax Bill

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MR. RALSTON BACKS WEALTH DRAFT IDEA IN SENATE SPEECH

Indiana Member Sees War's End
If No Person or Nation Can
Profit Thereby

Declares It Is Plan Even "Isolationists" Can Indorse—Bok Plan Discussed

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—Declaring that "if it were known beyond possibility of doubt that no person and no country would be allowed to profit by a war, there would be an end of war at once, and forever," Samuel M. Ralston (D.), Senator from Indiana, today laid before the United States Senate the proposed constitutional amendment calling for the equal conscription of means as well as men in the event of a declaration of war.

Mr. Ralston dismissed the Bok plan in a few words, saying that although it was conservative, it had won the disapproval of many Republican leaders, and he, therefore, invited the attention of the Nation's lawmakers to the proposal sponsored by The Christian Science Monitor. He said:

While the central purpose of taxation is to raise revenues for the expenses of Government, and while I believe that taxation having other results is to be closely scrutinized before adoption, it is a matter of common sense that any kind of tax has some secondary effects. Consideration should be given to them; and that a system producing desirable social and economic effects should be preferred to systems lacking this quality.

Bok Plan Discussed
At the present time the public mind is largely centered on the peace plan selected by Mr. Root and the other distinguished judges in Mr. Bok's contest. That plan, moderate and conservative as it appears, has been condemned by the Republican leaders in Congress as interfering with the desirable isolation of the United States, and so far as the present Congress is concerned, it may be classed as laid on the table.

I do not desire to enter into any discussion of it here, but I do desire to call attention to a peace proposal which does not interfere with the most extreme ideals of isolation. When this peace plan contest was announced, The Christian Science Monitor, one of the best and ablest newspapers in the country, proposed an amendment to the Federal Constitution to this effect:

"In the event of a declaration of war, the property, equally with the persons, lives, and liberties of all citizens shall be subject to conscription for the defense of the Nation, and it shall be the duty of the President to propose, and of Congress to enact, the legislation necessary to give effect to this amendment."

Would War War Profits
As the Monitor pointed out, under such an amendment, not only "the revolting theory that the State might command the lives of its youths, but that the money of the prosperous should be sacred," would be repudiated, but also that Congress could adopt laws which would prevent any citizen from "making a pecuniary profit from a war." It is axiomatic that if this principle were in force everywhere there would be no more war.

I submit to every gentleman in this chamber that in his heart, he knows that if it were beyond possibility of doubt that no person and no country would be allowed to profit by a war, there would be an end to war at once, and forever. Of course it would be out of our power to secure the universal adoption of this principle, and for that reason the Monitor did not submit its plan in the contest, but did give it to the American people to think about.

I think there is no gentleman here who does not abhor, or who has not publicly announced his readiness to do anything possible to prevent, even to "outlawing" it or making it criminal.

I appeal, therefore, to you of the majority who believe in isolation, that inasmuch as you have rejected every peace proposal that has been offered, you should stand for this proposal, which does not interfere with isolation. But, you may say, our country would stand alone in such action. Certainly. That is the privilege of isolation. That was our position in the World War.

Our Commander-in-Chief, now numbered with the immortals, announced at the outset that we asked no profit from the war; that we sought only justice and right. That announcement, received in the plaudits of the world and today it is the proudest memory of the war in this Nation. We stood absolutely alone, not as a conquered monarch wrapped in the mantle of his own originality," but as an outraged Nation which cast aside the historic purposes of war and demanded only justice and humanity.

But, proud as that record was, it was marred by one defect. It was not, and could not be, announced that no citizen of the United States should profit by the war; and today the one humiliating and exasperating memory of that war is of the profiteer.

CANTON PROPOSES CHINESE ABOLISH FOREIGN CONCESSIONS

By Special Cable
SHANGHAI, Feb. 13—The Kuomintang conference has concluded at Canton with proposals aiming at the abolition of foreign concessions and advocating the use of the Boxer indemnities to fund the development of education in China.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in his presidential address, admitted the need for the reorganization of his party, owing to the partial failure of its program and the defection of certain elements. A manifesto has been published describing the Kuomintang's work and urging the need for a cleaner Government on a constitutional basis and the removal of the militarists.

World News in Brief

Washington—A provision allotting \$1,500,000 for maintenance of a New York-San Francisco airplane mail service was eliminated from the Appropriation Bill in the House. The proposed provision was declared unauthorized by law.

London (P)—Striking evidence of the advancement made in aviation during 1923 is found in the recent exhibit of telegraphic and other instruments at the British Imperial College of Science and Technology. The most notable development is in telephony. A delay in submarine cabling has been largely eliminated by utilizing the action of light on selenium, which responds so rapidly that the signal sent out is recorded even before the full current has passed over the wire. A magnetic telegraphic drum recorder is shown, capable of speeding up messages to 1000 words a minute.

Scheneectady, N. Y.—The General Electric Company has received a letter containing the log of a radio program broadcast here Jan. 4 and received at Cape Town, South Africa. The distance is 7880 miles.

Washington—Mag. Woodrow Wilson, in a letter to Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen, asserts he is sure his husband would wish American people to help hungry German children. She expresses the hope that the German Embassy flag incident will not react to retard this work.

Paris—A new airplane service between Toulouse, France, and Dakar, West Africa, is to be started in April. It will shorten the time for transmission of mails between Europe, South Africa, and South America by nine days.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Eighteen organs were heard on "Yassar" campus today. They were mouth organs, manipulated by sextettes from each of these residence halls: Harmonia Symphony orchestra, which are in active training for a joint contest and concert shortly. The campus gave official recognition to the musicians by recognizing the group's interpretation of a patriotic song.

Belfast (P)—The liner Minnetonka of the Atlantic Transport Company, to be placed in service between London and New York, was launched recently. She is 325 feet in length, and will have accommodations for 322 first class passengers.

Washington—The largest peace-time appropriation ever by Congress—the annual Treasury-Post Office Supply Bill, carrying approximately \$729,000,000—was passed by the House.

Mexico City—It is reported here that Charles B. Warren is to be appointed United States Ambassador to Mexico.

Rangoon, Burma (P)—Miss Megan Lloyd George, daughter of the former British Premier, who accompanied her father on his recent tour of the United States, is now in India as the guest of the Viceroy and Lady Reading. The Viceroy and his wife have been accorded a warm welcome in Burma. Among other things they visited the Royal Lakes, illuminated for the occasion by 150,000 lamps, and have been entertained by horse and boat races, fireworks displays and garden parties. Miss Lloyd George was of the party.

New York—The first award by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation to the individual who has performed during the year an act of "unselfish public service of enduring value," will be made on Dec. 25. Nominations for the award must be submitted to the foundation by June 1.

Dublin (P)—An official return puts the estimated population of the Free State at the middle of 1923 at 2,145,000. These figures are approximate, but they show an increase in the population in 10 years of more than 30,000.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—L. E. Sheppard, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, announces that the chiefs of the "Big Four" brotherhoods will meet the executives of western railroads at Chicago in the near future to discuss a 12 per cent wage increase and proposed changes in working rules asked by the roads.

ISSUES IN MAINE DISTURB GOVERNOR

Mr. Baxter Says Sectionalism Is
Threatening Republican Suc-
cess at the Polls

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 13 (Special).—"The condition of the Republican Party of Maine at the present time is disturbing," said Gov. Percival P. Baxter, at the annual dinner of the Lincoln Club last night. The Governor declared that sectionalism is threatening Republican success in Maine in the next presidential election. Speaking of President Coolidge he said that he did not believe "we ever had a President who possessed more of the fine characteristics of Abraham Lincoln than does our present Chief Executive."

Gov. Baxter declared that the "uncertain element in Maine politics today is the Ku Klux Klan," and that if the Republicans "are to win in the coming campaign the people of Maine must be given to understand that the Republican Party is not under the domination of any group or influence."

With regard to the Klan the Governor said that "this organization is growing daily and opposition seems to strengthen it."

National Issues Too Great
The Governor said that the national issues were too great to be subordinated to "petty jealousies" and "sectional strife" and urged Republicans to get behind President Coolidge who, he declared, "holds and deserves the confidence of the people. Maine dishonors itself," he continued, "unless it gives President Coolidge an overwhelming majority." With regard to the Maine situation, Governor Baxter said:

The principal issues between Klan and Anti-Klan, between Protestants and Roman Catholics and their sympathizers, are three: No public money for sectarian schools; revision of our tax exemption laws, and the Bible in the public schools. These questions, however, are of great importance for a principle is at stake, and our public schools must be protected against encroachment.

Will Not Injure Party
Wesley L. Jones, United States Senator from Washington, said that the Teapot Dome scandal will not injure the Republican Party "if the guilty are run down and punished relentlessly. No one will be shielded," he continued, "Republicans hate crime the same as Democrats. Republicans approve corruption no more than Democrats. Those who suggest the contrary harm their country by creating a baseless distrust in the minds of the people of their public servants. The man who seeks to destroy confidence in the integrity of a great party is doing his country a great wrong and will see the time when he will regret his action."

"I did not rejoice over the knowledge that four members of the Cabinet of the preceding Administration, along with others prominently identified with it had been hired by the same oil interests. Such employment was technically legal, but was ethically bad."

MARKETING SOCIETY ELECTS ITS OFFICERS

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 13 (Special).—At the annual meeting of shareholders in the New Hampshire Co-operative Marketing Association at the city hall yesterday, a new board of 31 directors was elected representing all the counties in the State and various interests. These directors later in the day chose the following officers: President, Fred A. Rogers, former master of the State; Vice-president, Karl Whitney and Andrew L. Felker, state Commissioner of Agriculture; clerk, George E. Dodge; treasurer, Harry L. Addison; executive committee, Karl Whitney, Arthur P. Mack, Col. Frank Knox, Harry Dow and Senator Walter H. Tripp.

EMBARGO IS PLACED ON FRENCH LEATHERS

Official confirmation of rumors regarding an embargo on the exportation of leathers, hides and skins from France, was received today by the New England district office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in response to a cabled in-

24 HAIR NETS \$1

ALL COLORS
(BUT GREY AND WHITE)
Grey & White, 1 doz. for \$1.00.
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. State color and style desired. We pay postage on all orders.
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Preserves Shoes
Gives perfect shoe comfort.
See tube treats four pairs men's, 8 pairs women's shoes.
Good for bags, and all leather.
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KORITE Products, Inc.
Cambridge, Mass.

quiry at the request of local hide and leather dealers.
Charles L. Jones, American Commercial Attaché at Paris, reports that the French embargo was put into effect Jan. 27, and prohibits exportation of leathers, hides and skins, including calfskins but excluding tanned sheep, goat and kid skins. The prohibition applies to shipments at ports and en route on Jan. 27. In such instances, special permits will probably be issued. It does not apply to products of foreign origin that were imported for re-export during the period of the embargo. The Minister of France is empowered to grant limited permits which will depend primarily upon domestic requirements.

MRS. BIRD'S MERIT FOR DELEGATE POST INDORSED IN LETTER

Seeking support for the candidacy of Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird for delegate-at-large from Massachusetts to the Republican national convention, Mrs. George R. Fearing of Boston, chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, organized in the interests of Mrs. Bird's candidacy, has issued a letter, circulated widely through every county. In it is set forth that on account of Mrs. Bird's national prestige, her presence as a delegate-at-large at the Cleveland convention will be a factor in the nomination of Calvin Coolidge, of which she is a strong supporter. Mrs. Fearing writes further:

Mrs. Bird stands pre-eminent among the Republican women of Massachusetts. She is a true representative of the best type of New England women, admired and trusted by all who know her.

She was the first chairman of the women's division of the Republican State Committee, and at the first presidential election in which women figured in Massachusetts, Mrs. Bird's leadership and plan of organization resulted in the women's taking their full part in a campaign which brought one of the greatest Republican victories in the history of the Commonwealth.

Mrs. Bird is the founder and president of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, which has a statewide membership and representation in every county. In addition, this close connection with the Republican women of the Commonwealth, Mrs. Bird is well known nationally, having been one of the four women who, in the United States appointed by President Harding to the International Conference on the Reduction of Armament. She is also at the present time the executive member of the Massachusetts branch of the Republican National Committee.

IMMIGRATION ISSUES DESCRIBED TO WOMEN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 13 (Special).—The great problem of immigration is not one of quantity, but of quality, declared Frederick A. Wallis, former commissioner of immigration at Ellis Island, speaking at a Hampden County Women's Club luncheon at the Hotel Kimball yesterday afternoon. The existing literacy test is of little value, he said, for if this test be sound the country, for the best man who enters the country, for he generally speaks several languages.

The number of persons that annually enter the country illegally and surreptitiously is enormous. They come across the Canadian and Mexican borders, eluding inspectors; many come in as stowaways, thanks to an energetic "stowaway trust," and a large number come by ship, as stowaways, and then deserting. He said that remedial measures should look to the stopping of as many of these big loopholes as possible, and especially should seek tests that are more truly selective of desirable candidates for admission to the country.

MEETING CALLED ON BRIDGE PROBLEM

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 13 (Special).—Because of the intense interest prevailing over the question as to whether the special bridge commission for the erection of the new Haverhill bridge over the Merrimack River shall be permitted to build the bridge with a drawspan in place of a draw, thereby saving an expense of about \$70,000, the Haverhill Chamber of Commerce has called a meeting to be held in one of the halls of the city tomorrow night to hear both sides of the question.

The river development project has been revived by the bringing up of the question and some of the city's largest real estate owners and biggest taxpayers assert that there are still possibilities for development that should not be overlooked. River development enthusiasts have received considerable encouragement by the recent statements made by prominent business men and manufacturers, and there is no doubt about the commissioners of the division of waterways being much impressed by what has been brought out.

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SHADOW PANEL
BONED TO PREVENT
SKIRT CLINGING
SKIRT WRINKLING
SHADOW PROOF
MOISTURE PROOF
At all leading shops,
clothing stores, or write direct.
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Send us \$1.50 and we will send you six cans of the most delicious preserve you have ever tasted. It is made from the finest California figs, picked ripe from the trees and then made into a preserve that you will say is the most delicious you have ever tasted. Each can contains full 13 ounces of fruit.
Now offered for the first time by mail. Order six cans today. You will be immensely pleased.
Address Dept. "C"

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LETTER ON VACCINE ANSWERS DR. WHITE

Mr. Nunn in Communication to
Senate Committee Denies Physi-
cian Was Misquoted

That the opponents of compulsory vaccination have been fully justified in their belief that the vaccine virus produced at the Massachusetts State Laboratory is of human smallpox origin instead of being cowpox virus as was prescribed by Jenner in his original formula, was emphasized today in a letter received by John F. Shea, Senator, chairman of the Committee on Public Health, from Henry D. Nunn, manager and general counsel of the Medical Liberty League, Inc.

This letter is a rejoinder to the statement of Dr. Benjamin White, director of the state laboratory, who, at a hearing on vaccination bills a week ago said that the meaning of an article written by him concerning the production of vaccine virus had been misquoted by the league and that the leaguer stenographer, who took hearings in 1921 credited him with statements he never made.

"This league," says Mr. Nunn's letter, "has never intentionally misrepresented Dr. White or any other opponent."

Affidavit of Statement
Concerning Dr. White's repudiation of the words credited to him as of March 2, 1921, Mr. Nunn says that William L. Haskell, the stenographer who took the hearing, has made affidavit that Dr. White made a statement of which the following is an extract:

There is one other question, and that is about the various methods. The method is now standardized. The vaccine virus, as it is produced, originated in a pustule from a human being suffering from smallpox, and has been subjected to various passages through calves. The only vaccine we use has been passed through calves now for at least 10 years.

The letter continues:
I think your committee must be convinced after reading this full report of Dr. White's statement and Mr. Haskell's affidavit, that the various opponents of compulsory vaccination have been fully justified in their belief that the vaccine virus produced at the state laboratory is of human smallpox origin. Whether or not Mr. Haskell was so entirely wrong in his report of Dr. White's remarks in 1921, I leave to the members of your committee to decide.

Language Called Consistent

The quoted statement referred to is certainly entirely consistent with the language used by Dr. White in his article in The Commonwealth of April, May, and June, last year, as found on page 36. Dr. Graves turned in a copy of The Commonwealth to you with his address, and I trust the committee will compare the language there used by Dr. White with the language reported by Mr. Haskell.

If we are to assume, from Dr. White's statement that vaccine virus of smallpox origin is not being produced at the state laboratory, then, at least, there could be no objection on his part to the passage of Bill 1120, prohibiting the production of such vaccine virus. I therefore trust that your committee will favorably report Bill 1120.

Inasmuch as we deem that the question raised by Dr. White is extremely important, I trust that you will read this letter to the committee in executive session.

Health Service Investigators Attribute Schick Test Mishaps Solely to Freezing of Mixtures

Dr. Eugene R. Kelley, Commissioner of Public Health, stated today that he has given the Massachusetts Public Health Council a complete review of the findings of the investigators of the United States Public Health Service, and of his own department who made an inquiry into the cause of illness of school students after injections of toxin-antitoxin. Dr. Kelley's report reads:

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tion, unselfed
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EXPERTS DESCRIBE EXPORT PROSPECTS

Worcester Manufacturers Meet in
Conference With Federal
Commerce Agents

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 13 (Special).—Worcester manufacturers and shippers were informed on the foreign trade situation and given expert advice by a delegation from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce at Washington, at a meeting of business men in the Bancroft Hotel this noon. The meeting was held under the direction of the foreign trade committee of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce.

The speakers included Henry H. Morse, chief of the specialties division; R. A. Lundquist, chief of the electrical division; G. M. Jones, chief of financial and credit division; M. H. Rastall, chief of the industrial machinery division; Lyman W. Meekins, New England district manager, and Miss A. Viola Smith, who has just returned to the bureau after three years as assistant trade commissioner in China.

Mr. Rastall talked on the problem of selling machinery in India, Mr. Lundquist on competitive electrical merchandising abroad, Mr. Morse on formulating an export policy and Mr. Jones on credit conditions abroad. All of the speakers impressed upon the 100 or more business men present the importance of going after the foreign trade and of Worcester getting its share.

The speakers said that the Department of Commerce feels that today there is a growing interest in the foreign trade field which did not exist before the war, and that much can be done by Worcester manufacturers with foreign trade if New England manufacturers will pull together for the foreign business after receiving the best information as to how to get this trade.

**Springfield Manufacturers
Hear of Foreign Markets**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 13 (Special).—A small but earnest and wide-awake representation of manufacturers and business men of this city and surrounding places marked the conference on export trade here yesterday, at which specialists from the Federal Department of Commerce gave advice on different aspects of the problem of building up sales in the foreign field.

The meeting was under the joint auspices of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce and the Publicity Club, and while regret was expressed that more of the leading manufacturers were not attracted to the conference it is believed that the advice given will be very helpful to those in attendance.

Representatives of electrical, auto-

NEGRO SCHOLAR LAUDS LINCOLN
Dr. Hubert H. Harrison, Negro scholar and historian, eulogized Abraham Lincoln last night at a meeting at Ford Hall. Although he said that the Civil War was fought directly to preserve the Union, and not to abolish slavery, and that abolition was a political measure, Dr. Harrison praised Lincoln's sense of justice and his efforts on behalf of the welfare of the Negro race. Lincoln, he said, recognized the part the Negro played in winning the Civil War when he pointed out how the 150,000 Negro soldiers and workers in the armies of the north helped to save the Nation.

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LAWYERS DEBATE NEW CONSTITUTION

Ask Committee That Revisions
of 1919 Be Accepted—May
Go to Voters Again

Prominent Massachusetts lawyers were before the joint legislative committee on constitutional law in the State House today asking a favorable report from the committee on the petition of former Governor Bates and others that the revision of the Constitution of Massachusetts made and adopted by the Constitutional Convention in 1919 and ratified at the polls as a referendum by the people the same year, be made the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

The petition provides that the Legislature in two successive sessions return the question of adopting the Constitution of 1919 to the people to be voted upon in the form of an amendment. It is proposed that the people vote on substituting the revised constitution to the present ancient constitution of 1780 with its 66 amendments.

The speakers all alluded to the fact that the proposed constitution had been accepted by the people at the polls as their constitution, but that a majority of the Justices of the Massachusetts Supreme Court had declared the revised instrument inoperative due to the fact that the word "rearrangement" instead of the word "revision" appeared in the enacting clause of the entire document. The dissenting opinions of Justices Charles A. De Courcy and John C. Crosby were also quoted frequently in the arguments for the favoring of the re-submission of the entire question to the people.

Frank W. Grunwell, secretary of the Massachusetts Bar Association, is in charge of the opposition to the petition, which is yet to be heard.

Augustus P. Loring opened the hearing stating the case for the petitioners. Former Governor Bates made the opening argument as the president of the Constitutional Convention which had framed the revision to the ancient document and its many amendments and which the people voted for by 250,000 to 60,000 against.

**Woman Joins the Party
of Foreign Trade Experts**

Miss A. Viola Smith, assistant trade commissioner of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, stationed at Shanghai, China, who is the first woman to have been sent abroad in the foreign service of the United States Department of Commerce, and also the first woman to have been appointed to the rank of assistant trade commissioner, has joined a party of four trade experts that are to be in Boston Friday from Washington in connection with the foreign trade conference at the Boston Export Round Table meeting. This meeting will be the climax of a series of similar conferences throughout southern New England, all this week.

The addition, at the last moment, of Miss Smith to the party, is of interest to New England's business circles, because of her visit to Boston late in December, when she first came to this country from a three-year sojourn in China. She impressed the large number of business men that discussed trade conditions in China with her, with her ability to grasp readily broad, problems of economics, business, finance, etc., previously considered as the exclusive scope of men.

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PRESIDENT PLEDGES JUSTICE IN OIL LAND LEASE DECISION AND PUNISHMENT FOR GUILTY

(Continued from Page 1)

fair-minded and intent upon the requirements of the situation, the requirements of the innocent and the requirements of the guilty. I ask the support of our people, as Chief Magistrate, intent on the enforcement of our laws without fear or favor, no matter who is hurt or what the consequences.

Moral Reaction Cited

Distressing as this situation has been, it has its reassuring side. The high moral standards of the people were revealed by their instant reaction against the proposed lease. The officers of the Government, without respect to party, have demonstrated a common purpose to protect Government property and to bring guilt to justice. We have the trials and perplexities of our day, but they seem insignificant compared with those which taxed the genius of Lincoln. The Government must maintain itself now. The forces of evil do not long triumph. The power of justice cannot be delayed. The moral force of Lincoln is with us still. He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep.

Starting with the declaration that "National unity for which Lincoln laid the foundation requires perpetual adjustment for the maintenance of justice," Mr. Coolidge asserted the observance of this fundamental idea makes necessary that much attention now should be given to agriculture.

It is obvious, the President said, that there is "something radically wrong when agriculture is found in its present state of depression when manufacturing, transportation and commerce are on a whole in a remarkable state of prosperity." He analyzed the difficulty as due to a greater increase in production than in the power of distribution and consumption and added that because of this the great food staples were not selling on a parity with the products of industry. The farmer, he asserted, "is not receiving his share."

Acknowledging that it might seem strange that farming should be discussed here in the country's metropolis, Mr. Coolidge told his hearers that they had a direct economic, financial and political interest. He outlined the steps already taken by the Administration through encouragement of co-operative marketing, investigation of tariff rates and direct governmental relief; the steps contemplated through legislation, and then added:

What I am most anxious to impress upon the people is the necessity that they should be willing to make sacrifice for the assistance of the unsuccessful part. I do not mean by that any unreasonable price fixing, which I oppose, because it would not make prices higher but would in the end make them lower; it would not be successful and would not be a remedy. But I do mean that the resources of the country ought to come to the support of agriculture. The organization recently perfected to apply money to the needs of the larger aspects of agriculture ought to have your sympathetic and active support.

Reviews Taxation Steps. Turning to taxes, as one of the contributing causes to the agricultural depression, Mr. Coolidge traced the steps taken to decrease and put in order the national debt through retirement and refunding of domestic securities, through the operation of the budget, and by making "every reasonable effort to secure the liquidation of our international debts." These steps have had the result of permitting a decrease in taxes and the Mellon plan was evolved, he said.

Further explaining the tax situation, Mr. Coolidge said: Immediately upon my taking office it was determined after conference with Secretary Mellon that the Treasury Department should study the possibility of securing relief to all taxpayers of the country and enacting legislation to that effect. The result was the proposed bill, which is now pending before the Congress. It is doubtful if any measure ever received more generous testimony of approval.

Opposition has appeared to some of its details, but to the policy of immediate and drastic reduction of taxes, so arranged as to benefit all classes and all kinds of business, there has been the most general approbation. These recommendations have been made by the Treasury as the expert adviser of the Government. They follow, in their main principle, of a decrease in high surtaxes, which is only another name for war taxes, the views of the two preceding Secretaries, and the Treasury, both of them Democrats of pronounced ability. They are non-partisan, well thought out, and sound. They carry out the policy of reducing the taxes of everybody, especially people of moderate income. They give to the country almost a million dollars every working day.

The proposed bill maintains the fixed policy of rates graduated in proportion to the ability to pay. That policy has received almost universal sanction. It is sustained by sound arguments based on economic, social, and moral grounds. But in taxation, like everything else, it is necessary to test a theory by practical results. The first object of taxation is to secure revenue. When the tax rates on incomes are approached with this in view, the problem is to find a rate which will produce the largest returns. Experience does not show that the higher rate produces the larger revenue. Experience is all the other way. When the surtax rate on incomes of \$300,000 and over was but 10 per cent, the revenue was about the same as it was at 55 per cent.

Big Incomes Disappeared. There is no escaping the fact that when the taxation of large incomes is excessive, they tend to disappear. In 1916 there were 206 incomes of \$1,000,000 or more. Then the high tax went into effect. The next year there were only 141, and in 1918 but 67. In 1919 the number declined to 65. In 1920 it fell to 33, and in 1921 it was further reduced to 21. I am not making any statement with the man who believes that 55 per cent ought to be taken away from the \$1,000,000 income, or 68 per cent from a \$5,000,000 income; but when it is considered that in the effort to get

these amounts we are rapidly approaching the point of getting nothing at all, it is necessary to look for a more practical method. That can be done only by a reduction of the high surtaxes when viewed solely as a revenue proposition, to about 25 per cent.

I agree perfectly with those who want to relieve the small taxpayer by getting the largest possible contribution from the people with large incomes. But if the rates on large incomes are so high that they disappear, the small taxpayer will be left to bear the entire burden. If, on the other hand, the rates are placed where they will produce the most revenue from large incomes, then the small taxpayer will be relieved. The experience of the Treasury Department and the opinion of the best experts place the rate which will collect most from the people of great wealth, thus giving the largest relief to people of moderate wealth, at not over 25 per cent.

I stand on the simple proposition that the country is entitled to all the relief from the burden of taxation which it is possible to give. The proposed measure gives such relief. Other measures which have been brought forward do not meet this requirement. You have heard of the Garner plan. Brought forward to something different, it purported to relieve the greatest number of taxpayers. It gave not the slightest heed to the indirect effect of high taxes, or to the approaching drying up of the source of revenue and the consequent failure of the progressive income tax, or to the destruction of business initiative. It is political in theory. It is impossible in practice.

Mr. Coolidge said he wanted to remind the people that "unless they make their wishes known to Congress without regard to party this bill (the Mellon Bill) will not pass" and he urged them "to renewed efforts."

Reiterates Bonus Stand. Summing up his opposition to the bonus, he said "it would mean the indefinite postponement of any tax reduction, another increase in the cost of living, more drying up of the sources of credit, and a probable raising of the rates of interest; all of which would result in inflation and higher prices, with the grave danger of ultimate disaster to our economic system."

Discussing the Administration's policy of selling arms to Mexico, Mr. Coolidge said: "It was done, not for the purpose of protecting any particular individuals or interests, but to exercise a legal right, while at the same time throwing our influence in favor of orderly procedure, and evidencing our friendship toward the friendly Government of Mexico. Any other course would appear to me to be unworthy of our country."

Mr. Coolidge also mentioned the participation of Americans in the Reparation Commission's endeavor to solve the reparations question and declared investment of surplus American capital abroad should be encouraged.

In referring to Abraham Lincoln, President Coolidge said: One hundred and fifteen years ago today Abraham Lincoln was born. How great he became cannot yet be accurately measured. He lived nearly 60 years have passed since his death. Probably there has been no one justly entitled to be termed "the greatest man in the world." As there are many different talents, so there

REPUBLICAN SENATORS ADVISE NEW OIL CASE PROSECUTORS; MR. GARFIELD MAY BE NAMED

(Continued from Page 1)

Information regarding his visit would have to come from the President.

On the Senate floor Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, replied to the President's recent statement on the Denby matter and asserted that sooner or later public opinion would drive out of office all of those connected with the leasing transactions.

The oil committee heard further testimony regarding the payments made by Harry F. Sinclair, to a group in Denver which had asserted conflicting claims to portions of Teapot Dome. Karl C. Schuyler, a Denver attorney, telegraphed the committee he had correspondence in his possession that would be of value in the inquiry, and he was asked to bring it to Washington.

At the same time Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, received a telegram from D. F. Stackelback of the Denver Post, saying he had good reason to believe that the correspondence in Schuyler's possession was "sensational."

"Leak" on Teapot Lease. John Leo Stack, the Colorado oil operator, who was a member of the Denver group, was cross-questioned at length about the motives behind the negotiations with Mr. Sinclair. He also contributed an assertion that officials of the Pioneer Company, one of the Standard Oil subsidiaries, had told him a week before Teapot was leased that Mr. Sinclair was to get the contract.

President Coolidge's New York speech, in which he referred to the oil disclosures, led Kenneth McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee, to make a renewed demand in the Senate for immediate court action. The Senator said Mr. Coolidge's promise of prosecutions would be approved by everyone, and then added:

Everybody knows that Doherty and Sinclair bribed Fall, and that Fall accepted the bribes, and yet no indictment has been returned against any of the three. Why the delay? The District Attorney should move at once. Everyone knows there is ample ground for indictment.

At the same time the resolution, providing for a Senate inquiry into the failure of Harry M. Doherty, Attorney General, to take action looking to the prosecution of Doherty, Sinclair and others, by Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, was formally submitted, but at his request it was laid on the table for consideration later.

are many different kinds of greatness. This makes comparisons somewhat barren of results. But measured by ability, achievement and character, America has long placed Washington and Lincoln as the two men in our history pre-eminently entitled to be termed "truly great." In this opinion we have the general concurrence of mankind. While others approach them, they are not out-ranked by any of the other figures which all of civilization has produced, throughout its record of thousands of years.

In a way all men are great. It is on that conception that American institutions have been founded. Perhaps the differences are not so much as many suppose. Yet there are differences which set off some men above their fellows. What those differences are in the case of a man like Lincoln is a personal opinion. To me the greatness of Lincoln consisted very largely of a vision by which he saw more clearly than the men of his time the moral relationship of things. His great achievement lay in bringing the different elements of his country into a more truly moral relationship. He was the Commander-in-Chief of the greatest armies the world had then seen. They were victorious. Yet we do not look upon him as a conqueror.

Lincoln the Restorer. He directed the raising and expenditure of vast sums of money. Yet he did not think of him as a financier. The course which he followed cost many lives and desolated much territory. Yet we think of him not as placing the country in a state of desolation, but as a restorer. He was a liberator. He struck the fetters, not only from the bodies but from the minds of men. He was a great moral force.

When Lincoln had finished his course, he had made the foundation of freedom stronger and firmer on which to build national unity. Strengthening that principle was the chief accomplishment of his life. He pointed out that the Nation could not endure half slave and half free. He was a restorer of national unity.

The question which he considered in his day need have no hesitation in concluding were finally and definitely settled. There is no difference of opinion, no argument about them now. The conditions which have been long since been settled policy of our country.

The conflicts of his time have passed away. New developments have taken place, new problems have been met. The industrial struggle which came, lasting up to the days of the World War, for increased compensation to wage earners, for the bettering of their condition, while it has never been fully settled, does not appear to present to be acute. The rewards of labor engaged in commerce, transportation and industry are not such as to afford the most liberal participation in all the essentials of life. What this tremendous opportunity now held by the wage earner, if wisely and justly administered, would be a sound basis of the Nation is almost beyond comprehension. It opens up the prospect of a new era in human existence. It justifies the assertion that while America has problems, it is not lacking in the ability or courage to comprehend and solve them. It is a warrant for confidence in the future.

That the nation for which Lincoln laid the foundation requires perpetual adjustment for its maintenance. How great our country really is, how diversified are its interests in almost every direction, the extension of any one man. Yet great and diversified as it is, any pretense of sound morals or sound economic principles, each part of which section, and each interest, should be looked upon by the Government with like solicitude, all sharing the common burdens, all partaking of the common welfare. There is no sound policy, which is narrow, or sectional, or limited. Every sound policy must be national in its scope. It is always necessary to determine what will be good for the whole country.

PROGRESSIVES HOLD THIRD PARTY CLUB OVER OLDER RIVALS

(Continued from Page 1)

thorizing the call for the July convention declares:

In view of the vital importance of the approaching presidential election and the unparalleled opportunity which it offers to organize and mobilize the progressive forces in American politics for united action in behalf of the wealth producers of the country, the Conference for Progressive Political Action resolves, that the preamble to the story. Conditions have arisen which make the goal seem much nearer than the leaders had ever expected at this early period in the history of this movement. The situation offers an unusual opportunity to make a campaign for the control of the administrative end of the Government such as may not occur again for decades. It is this situation which has lured the leaders into going as far as they have gone in calling a convention to take action on nomination of President and Vice-President.

If this situation had not arisen there is every reason to believe that the men who dominate this movement would have concentrated their efforts to increasing the number of independent members of Congress and the Senate by nonpartisan methods.

Status in Congress. They already have 17 members of the House of Representatives and eight Senators. They might have thrown their strength to the support of the Republican or Democratic presidential nominee if either one had happened to suit them, but the main idea of the C. P. A. was to build up its strength in Congress and in state legislatures first, just as the British Labor Party did before attempting to take over the Government.

There was a sharp contest on the floor over the method of organizing the July convention. C. E. Ruthenberg of the Communist Workers Party who succeeded in disrupting the National Farmer-Labor Party at the convention in Chicago last July, while not a delegate to this convention, has been a constant spectator. When the question of organization of the Cleveland convention was reached he showed his hand, or to use the words of Mr. Johnston, he "left the track of his eleven hoof."

To or three delegates representing the more radical farmer and labor groups of the northwestern states, after running back and forth to consult with Mr. Ruthenberg, introduced a number of resolutions intended to let down the bars to let delegates from the Workers' Party in. Every one of those resolutions, however, was beaten overwhelmingly.

Convention Representation. The call for the Cleveland convention will go out to all bona fide labor organizations, progressive organizations of farmers, co-operative societies and progressive political parties and groups. Representation will be on the basis of national and international organizations of labor, of farmers, co-operative societies and progressive political parties and groups with three delegates each; state organizations of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, of which there are now 30; state federations of labor and state legislative boards of the transportation organizations and every state committee of a political party, two delegates each; every general city central body of labor and every local organization of farmers and local co-operative societies in state where there is no state organization of such bodies, one delegate each.

The platform adopted by this convention was substantially that which was recommended by the executive committee and presented by Mr. Johnston in his opening address on Monday. There was added, however, to that section calling for the abolition of the "tyranny and usurpation of power by the courts," a new paragraph declaring that a law is necessary to prevent the courts from interfering with strikes.

The very first plank in the peace program is for the outlawry of war. Other resolutions were adopted congratulating the British Labor Party, endorsing independence for the Philippine Islands, congratulating the progressive group in Congress, and a

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FEDERAL CONTROL OF "MOVIES" ASKED BY HOUSE BILL SPONSORS

(Continued from Page 1)

standards which the producers pledged themselves to uphold and which were never put into actual practice, and the appointment of Will H. Hays, who has devoted considerable time to opposing governmental control of any sort in motion pictures.

Canon Chase based his argument for federal control on the fact "that 9 out of 10 films shown anywhere in the world are made in America under the control of a few persons principally in New York," and that state regulation is inadequate to deal with the problem in its international aspects.

The presiding officer of the conference was the Rev. Charles Scanlon of Pittsburgh, Pa., secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Temperance and Moral Welfare, the Presbyterian General Assembly having ordered the first conference last year. A number of other Protestant groups have joined in the present meeting including Baptist, Church of the Disciples, Lutheran, Methodist, Reformed, with a number of civic and reform agencies and national organizations, both of men and women.

International Understanding. The Rev. Robert Watson of Boston made this statement:

We will never have clean, wholesome films satisfactory to the public, until the public bears its responsibility. There is a distinct line of demarcation between we who believe in God and the things of God, and those who see in the industry only an opportunity for control and to make money out of it. We must respect that line of demarcation and stand to it.

The effect of the films in establishing mistaken views and false standards with relation to America among foreign nations was the chief point of attack this morning.

"International relations depend on understanding and the films now going out of America contribute misunderstanding, rather than understanding," challenged the Rev. Robert Fitch, president of Christian College, Hanchow, China. Mr. Fitch recommended a subsidiary committee to the proposed federal commission, to act as experts on foreign races and foreign psychology. He added:

There are films which would be sound for showing in the United States, but which are distinctly unsound for export to foreign countries. There should be a committee to choose these.

The charge that producers offer free films and payment of lawyers' fees to exhibitors who are willing to let the state Sunday observance laws be made in a discussion led by the Rev. H. L. Bowlby of New York, secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, and the Rev. J. Foster Wilcox, Baptist pastor of Philadelphia, Pa.

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COBLENZ, Feb. 13 (AP)—Two companies of French troops have been sent to Pirmasens. The Interallied High Commission has ordered the dissolution of the gymnastic societies at Pirmasens, and a delegate of the commission has instituted strict regulations of street traffic, according to wire advices from the town.

GRUDE OIL PRICE UP. OKMULGEE, Okla., Feb. 13.—The Walter Phillips Company has posted an advance of five to 25 cents a barrel in the price of midcontinent crude oil, effective today.

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choose their own films were described by the Rev. John McMurray of New York, secretary of the Association for Visual Religious Education.

CAPITAL LEVY PLAN SHELVED BY LABOR; LIBERALS RUFFLED

(Continued from Page 1)

be overruled with convinced adherents of Socialist finance." Regarding Mr. MacDonald's allusions to Great Britain's relations with France, The Times thinks he probably owes more to the hitherto unrewarded efforts of his predecessors than he is likely to acknowledge.

The Daily Telegraph complains that there was "a touch of arrogance not altogether pleasing" in his reference to the foreign policy, but otherwise sees hardly anything in the statement which might not have figured in a program speech by Stanley Baldwin or Mr. Asquith.

Popular Proposals Condemned. The Daily Chronicle, supporter of Mr. Lloyd George, is very outspoken in condemning the Premier's treatment of this matter. It says he showed ignorance or indifference to the strong public feeling against the action of the Health Minister in yielding to "the truculent representations of a group of Communist incendiaries," and tells the Premier that "if he is going to take orders from them, he will get no support from the Liberals."

The Independent Daily Express says Mr. MacDonald must abandon the Popular proposals or be defeated. The Daily Mail, another independent paper, on the other hand, regards his explanation of the Popular affair as quite satisfactory, and describes the speech as moderate, businesslike and sensible. Several of the parliamentary writers agree in saying that the rank and file of the Laborites were profoundly disappointed by the speech. They declare that the greater part of the cheers which accompanied the declaration came from the Conservatives, while the Premier's own followers sat glum and unenthusiastic, not attempting to conceal their dissatisfaction.

The Daily Express correspondent asserts that at the end the "Clydesiders" and the Left Wing generally were in a state of sulky anger, and the Daily Mail parliamentary writer asks: "Is this the writing on the wall? Will Labor's first Premier prove too broad-minded and sensible to win the applause of his own more cantankerous followers?"

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JOURNEY INTO TIBET DESCRIBED, WITH "MOVIE" OF FORBIDDEN CITY

Dr. McGovern Tells of Country's Wealth, Backwardness,
Aversion to Foreigner—Struggle for Liberalism

From Symphony Hall in Boston to the capital of Tibet is a long journey—as the crow flies. As men travel, by train and steamer, by coolie-caravan and afoot, it is a much longer journey—with small chance, it is said, that the traveler ever will arrive. Last night, in narrative and by filmed portrayals, the journey was remade when Dr. William Montgomery McGovern, one of the few men who has penetrated the plateau of the Himalayas, spoke last night in Symphony Hall. Dr. McGovern told how his tiny party labored north from Darjeeling, on the borders of India, up to the roof of the world; how in disguise he reached the walls of Lhasa and as a Tibetan coolie gained admittance to the city; how for weeks he remained in seclusion to emerge, finally, as the guest of the Dalai Lama, whose troops escorted Dr. McGovern to the border when he left the country.

In an interview, yesterday, with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. McGovern told something of the conditions he found in that little-known region that lies between Mongolia and the northern boundaries of India.

Immigration into Tibet, Dr. McGovern made plain, is prohibited. Ellis Islands—Oriental style—are frequent along the border. History shows, he indicated, that more westerners have gone into Tibet than have come out. The Tibetans, he declared, are believers in the enforcement of the immigration laws, and he added, they are exceedingly thorough. Dr. McGovern has studied Tibetan in the monasteries of Japan and in Formosa. He knows the Orient and the ways of Orientals. From India, he crossed the Tibetan border, in disguise, and as a Tibetan made his way to Lhasa. He was a year in Tibet and two months in Lhasa. When he left he was a friend of the Dalai Lama and Tsering Shaped, the commander-in-chief of the new army and chief advisor to the Dalai Lama.

Stand for Independence
Tibet, Dr. McGovern indicated, is perplexed by problems very much like ours. The civilization of the country still lingers, to be sure, in the shadow of the Middle Ages. Five telephones, used by the Dalai Lama and the chiefs of state, and one telegraph instrument, operated one day in seven to the bewilderment of the populace, he pointed out, stand solitary witness to the fact that this is the twentieth century.

Dr. McGovern continued:
There are no lights in Lhasa. So the people in the most approved daylight-saving style, go to bed at dark and are up when it is light. There is oil in Tibet, but no one dares drill for it because of the spirits that are believed to infest the ground and which, if a hole were dug, would be released. Yet, despite these evidences of backwardness, Tibet has some twentieth century problems.

He went on to describe what might be called the Fundamentalist-Liberal controversy between rival orders of Tibetan monks: the "red hats," Nying-mapa, and the "yellow hats," Gelugpha. He said:

The "red hats," being reactionaries, have been driven from central Tibet to the border territory. The "yellow hats" are the governing monks and these control Lhasa and the important sections of the country. They constitute the reform element among the monks.

When asked about recent news from Tibet that a revolt seemed to be impending, Dr. McGovern said:

The Dalai Lama has stood for the independence of Tibet and has opposed the Chinese party which has sought to extend Chinese control into the country. The Teshu Lama, on the other hand, is the rival of the Dalai Lama and is backed by the Chinese. He is no statesman—but a dreamer who has been used in the

past, as he is used now, as a tool for special interests.

Aversion to Foreigners
The Dalai Lama is a statesman of considerable ability. He has around him a group of rather able men. Tsering Shaped, the commander-in-chief of the army and chief advisor to the Dalai Lama, is a particularly good administrator. He has brought about the total reorganization of the army. Under his régime the supplies for the army, including munitions, are being made in Tibet.

He has introduced a postal service which carries on entirely within Tibet, of course, but which, perhaps, is the fastest courier postal service in the world. He has, also, introduced a new gold coinage, as well as paper money. These reforms have come slowly, but they have great significance. To keep his office he will carry his program of modernization still further. He has been in Japan and he wishes to make of Tibet another Japan.

The Dalai Lama, Dr. McGovern said, leans toward the British in his policies because he has more confidence in them than in the Chinese. He stands, absolutely, for the independence of Tibet and, therefore, opposes the Teshu Lama and, now, has forced him to flee to China.

Despite the fact that some progress was being made in the modernizing of Tibet, Dr. McGovern declared that opposition to foreigners never was more pronounced than at present. He explained:

I was saved because I could speak Tibetan. I made the acquaintance, and finally the friendship, of Tsering Shaped. He did not believe that I would advise travelers to attempt to visit Lhasa. It is a long journey. And the Tibetans are not exactly hospitable to us.

INQUIRY IS DEMANDED INTO SHIPPING BOARD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The demand of Democratic House leaders for an investigation of the Shipping Board took definite form yesterday with the introduction by Ervin L. Davis (D.), Representative from Tennessee, a member of the Merchant Marine Committee, of a resolution calling for the appointment of a special committee to conduct the inquiry.

Seven House members would serve on the committee, which would be authorized to conduct a thorough investigation of the affairs of the Shipping Board and all subsidiary agencies. It would be instructed to recommend a future policy for the board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

PORTLAND, ORE., HEARS CHINESE OPERA STARS

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 5 (Special Correspondence).—Chinatown here is enjoying its annual season of Chinese opera. A company of 30 noted singers, some from the Orient, has opened for an engagement of from one to three months, the initial performance having been given in connection with the festivities of the Chinese New Year.

As is usual with the Chinese, this company gives its operas with very scanty scenic and stage effects, but they make up for this lack by the gorgeousness of the costumes worn.

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Courtesy United States Department of Agriculture

FACT-FINDING BODY FOR CHICAGO URGED

Appropriation of Funds for
Bureau of Social Surveys
Is Advocated

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The Chicago City Council will have the benefit of expert advice in social legislation if recommendations of Miss Mary E. McDowell, commissioner of public welfare, are accepted. Her proposal for financing the bureau of social surveys, a fact-finding body which has existed in name only for the last eight years, would make Chicago a pioneer city in applying the method of the social student to municipal problems. Miss McDowell told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The machinery of the bureau is ready, having been carefully worked out by Miss McDowell during her nine months in office, and will function the moment funds are voted.

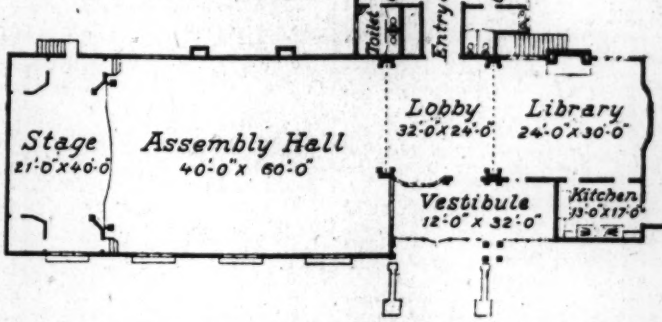
Miss McDowell brings to this work 20 years of experience as head of the University of Chicago Settlement, or, as she prefers to put it, "20 years living back of the stock yards." During this period of time she has served also as director of the Immigrants Protective League, and the Methodist Federation for Social Service, and she has been an active worker in the Women's Trade-Union League and the Equal Suffrage Association. Her varied experience has led her to see the necessity for intelligent legislation, which is made possible by the kind of information the bureau of social surveys will provide.

Committees have already been appointed by Miss McDowell on certain civic problems: Housing, co-operative workshops for handicapped men and women, inter-racial relations. These committees are studying their fields and planning their work and will be able to launch investigations just as soon as appropriations are received. That they have not been able to go ahead with the practical work more rapidly does not cause regret to Miss McDowell.

Miss McDowell believes that a co-

FLOOR PLAN

George W. Maher, Archt.



operative workshop will be of great value both to the city and to the men who for one reason or another have been thrown out of industry. Compensation for injury is not enough. For a man must have employment to be happy. Just as soldiers are taught new trades, so industrial soldiers should be helped if they have been incapacitated for their usual work.

Most of all, Miss McDowell sees the need for helping the very young boys who come to her attention, the young men who have possibilities but who have not found their places. While Miss McDowell looks into the future and sees no end of great things to be done, she takes a keen, zestful

pleasure in her daily work and she expresses a certain radiant sympathy which characterizes her intelligent work in all its phases.

EXPORTS EXCEED IMPORTS
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Exports from the United States during January were \$394,000,000 and imports \$299,000,000, leaving a favorable balance of trade for the month of \$95,000,000.

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Kenilworth Assembly Hall Used as Social Center by Villagers

Building Is Democratically Owned—Built in 1907 at
Total Cost, Including Recent Additions, of \$42,834

KENILWORTH, Ill., Feb. 9 (Special Correspondence).—Not far from Chicago, in the midst of natural surroundings rivaling in beauty those of its English namesake, lies the modern village of Kenilworth, a village of homes with a population of 900 persons among whom the community spirit characteristic of rural America has found expression in the building of the Kenilworth Assembly Hall, a community center where all may gather for entertainments, lectures, reading and various forms of social expression.

The Kenilworth Assembly Hall, built in 1907, is at once typical and individual. Its individuality lies in the beauty of its natural surroundings, the trim orderliness of the community, its apparent air of self-sufficiency. But before the erection of the community hall, Kenilworth lacked a center for its social activities and was dependent upon neighboring villages for a meeting place for its large gatherings. Now, a one-story building, 135 by 65 feet, with walls of stucco, wide verandas and sloping roofs, set amid overhanging trees, wide lawns, gravel walks and green hedges, houses a library, a large assembly hall with a spacious stage equipped with curtains, flies, footlights, drop lights, and flanked on either side by dressing rooms, a large lobby, vestibule, kitchen, and cloak rooms and rest rooms.

Like most community homes, it is the outgrowth of local initiative, built to supply a local need, and dependent upon local support. The total cost of the site, the building, the furnishings and more recent additions amounted

to \$42,834 of which \$30,000 was raised by subscription at the time of the erection of the building and \$12,834 in 1914 in the form of five-year 5 per cent notes. There are no membership fees and the small rental charged for the use of the hall for various purposes largely pays the expenses of maintenance.

The hall is thus democratically owned. It is controlled by a board of five trustees, two of whom are appointed by the two largest donors, and three by the vote of the Kenilworth Association. At all elections each member of the association has one vote, either in person or by proxy.

Besides being the home of the library and the Kenilworth Club, the general social club of the village, it is the meeting place of nearly all the organizations of the village. The various social activities of the people, dances, lectures, private parties and entertainments, are held there. It is also the civic center, the village selectmen meeting there for governmental purposes.

MINIMUM SALARY OPPOSED
LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 9 (Special Correspondence).—The Nebraska County Superintendents' Association has gone on record as opposed to fixing minimum salaries, because, they explain, this minimum would tend to become the maximum salary.

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Twilight Tales

The Valentine

PATTY MORRISON was only 5 years old but she was sitting by Nora at the kitchen table stuffing dates. Nora showed her how. She took up the dates one at a time, opened them, took out the stones, and put in soft pieces of marshmallow in their place. Then she wrapped each date in waxed paper and dropped it into a beautiful basket with a large, splashing red bow on the handle. When the basket was full she meant to carry it to her grandfather for a valentine.

"I am going to ring the doorbell," she explained to Nora, "then run and hide behind a tree so he won't know who sent the valentine."

At last the basket was full, so Nora washed Patty's sticky fingers and helped her into her coat and hat. Then down the street Patty skipped. Her grandfather's house was so near her house that she sometimes paid him visits several times a day. As a rule her grandfather sat at a window where he could see her coming.

Today Patty ran very fast so that if he were looking out the window he should not recognize her; then she tiptoed up the steps, as she had planned, left the basket, rang the bell, and ran down the steps and hid behind a tree.

But alas! Before the door was opened a great, rough-haired dog that lived in the neighborhood bounded up the steps and overturned the basket, spilling the dates in every direction, then, as if this were not enough mischief, he trod on the ribbon bow with his muddy paws, rooted among the dates with his moist nose, gobbled up one or two, and scampered off around the corner.

Poor little Patty ran home as fast as she could run, the tears streaming

down her chubby cheeks, to tell her troubles to Nora.

Nora was a wonderful girl; she always could think of some way out of every difficulty. Her first thought was to stuff more dates as quickly as possible, but then she remembered they had no other gilded basket, or beautiful red ribbon. She stood quite still thinking, while Patty looked hopefully into her kind face. Then, "I have it!" said Nora, and ran out of the room.

When she came back her arms were full of various things. She knelt down on the floor and shook out some paper with a lace edge such as she used on her party shelves. She began pinning this paper on to Patty's dress. In a few moments Patty was dressed in lacy paper ruffles. Then Nora took a wreath of roses from her apron, that had been on a hat, and put it on Patty's head. Next she tied a pink sash around her waist.

"A Valentine," Nora said again, "and see what your grandfather says this time."

So away Patty ran a second time, tiptoed up her grandfather's piazza, rang the bell, slipped off her coat and waited. Grandfather himself came to the door.

"What have I here?" he asked.

"A Valentine!" said Patty.

"A Valentine!" exclaimed Grandfather in a tone of great satisfaction. "So it is, to be sure. I was hoping I might get a valentine, but the most I expected was some little thing like a basket of dates, and instead I have a little girl I wouldn't trade if all the angels in the world, laden with baskets and baskets of dates, tried to tempt me."

ARBITER FAVORS MANUFACTURERS

Shoe Workers' Controversy in Haverhill Adjusted

Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 13 (Special)—Edwin Newdick, neutral arbiter for the shoe industry here, made his first important decision yesterday afternoon at the close of a conference that lasted practically the entire day, when he decided that the schedule of hours posted by the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association should be observed by the members of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union.

This schedule calls for the workers to be employed from 7:10 to 11:50 a. m., and from 1 to 5 p. m., five days a week, and from 7:10 to 11:50 a. m. on Saturdays. The schedule which the union wanted to follow was from 7 to 12, and 1 to 5 five days a week, and from 7 to 10 a. m. on Saturdays.

The forenoon yesterday was devoted to listening to arguments from both sides on the question and Mr. Newdick, with Joseph C. Kimball, president of the manufacturers' association, and Austin E. Gill, general agent of the shoe workers, sitting as the arbitration board under the peace agreement, gave the afternoon to reaching a decision on the matter. Frederick L. Cooper, secretary of the manufacturers' association, is the authorized arbiter for the manufacturers, but he is in Chicago attending the National Shoe Retailers' convention, and before leaving this city authorized Mr. Kimball to act on the board for him during his absence.

The official decision, signed by the three members of the board, after stating the hours as per above, says: "No legal course of action followed by any individual or corporation in connection with the previous disagreement over the schedule of hours, shall be a cause for discharge, suspension or fine, nor shall any accusations be made or epithets be used which are likely to cause bitter feeling or in any way impede production or prevent harmonious conditions."

Mr. Newdick left this city for Chicago last night to attend the convention and to settle the question of a previous statement to the effect that he would not leave the city until the matter was adjusted.

It happens that the first decision made by Mr. Newdick is in favor of the manufacturers, although he was the union's choice for the position of neutral arbiter.

'CHEAP LABOR' CALLED COSTLY TO INDUSTRY

E. J. Henning, Assistant Secretary of Labor, last night, deplored the tendency of many leading industrialists of the United States to seek "cheap labor," at a sacrifice of native labor of high quality. Mr. Henning spoke before some 400 guests at an Abraham Lincoln-Calvin Coolidge dinner at the Midwestern Club.

"Europe is not unloading on us the flower of its manhood," said Mr. Henning. "Europe is sending us those who cannot get along over there. You call this cheap labor; yet it is labor that requires a tremendous overhead. Every man who does not produce as much as he consumes is an economic liability."

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SCHOOL BOARD OF SEVEN PROPOSED

Dr. Strayer Makes Recommendation for Providence

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 13 (Special)—A school governing board of seven members to displace the school committee of 33 members has been recommended by Dr. George D. Strayer of Columbia University, who is directing a survey of Providence educational system through the bureau of research of the college of education of the university. It is the first recommendation to be made by Dr. Strayer and is made at this time to enable remedial legislation by the Legislature, now in session.

Dr. Strayer has recommended a commission to consist of two members who shall hold office for two years; two for four years, and three for six years. It is his idea that all should be elected for full terms and after taking oath should draw lots to determine the length of tenure of office. This commission, according to Dr. Strayer, should be given full and complete power to administer educational affairs. It is considered desirable to have the candidates qualify in time for submission of their nominations to the electors in the November elections.

The recommendation of Dr. Strayer was considered in City Hall today to be a long step forward in the elimination of the school system from the criticism which for several months has been directed at it. It was considered an even more constructive suggestion than various critics have advanced since criticism began in the study of the system, begun two years ago by the Educational Council of Civic Clubs, which found, generally, a stupendous waste of efficiency through obsolete equipment, under-learned conditions and underpaid teachers.

ART At the Copley Gallery

With memories of group exhibitions we recall Dwight Blaney's contribution as of the decorative line of his variety. This time he holds forth by himself at the Copley Gallery on Newbury Street.

Mr. Blaney is very much at home with water color, which he controls with a firm hand, never allowing it to be liberated in random fashion. Sometimes, he paints with meticulous little brush strokes fitting details into one another. Sometimes, as in the snow scenes, he paints in the broad manner. All the details of nature, whether glistening water or yellow-green meadows, or silver-gray rocks, are done with realism and beauty. What charm in the felicitously named "Snow Pillows." There is nothing spectacular about Mr. Blaney's work, but there is much that is absorbing and of lasting interest.

Miss Louise Wheelwright is also exhibiting at the gallery with a show of oils. This artist, unlike her predecessor, is subjective. Landscapes in her hand become the interpretation of a mood. She does not translate nature as it appears to us in its environment.

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tirely, but rather attempts to catch the significance of a certain moment, or aspect that hints of reality. She paints, therefore, in the abstract manner with mere suggestion of color, and masses, and no modeling.

In architectural subjects, she is concerned with the colorful luminosity of surfaces of Italian buildings. There is no attempt at subordination of details. The still lifes are done with ponderous, baroque elegance. The artist wisely simplifies the design, allowing color first place. In "Chrysanthemums and Lilacs" we are reminded of the heavily outlined still life of Cézanne. "Calendula" adopts the pointillist technique in the background. The portraits form an interesting part of the show. The artist has chosen vivid dark types, and partly them in a careless fashion. "Irene de Kruska" and "The Amber Necklace" are especially attractive.

DAIRY SYSTEM REPORTS GROWTH

Co-operative Enterprise Represents 21,500 Cattle

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 13 (Special)—At the annual meeting of the Manchester Dairy System here yesterday, the placing of about \$33,000 in stock of this co-operative enterprise among farmers in the vicinity was reported. The venture has been incorporated for \$100,000, but stock subscriptions are limited to \$15 per cow owned by subscribing farmers.

About 21,500 producing cattle are represented in the organization supplying 78 per cent of the milk of the Manchester market. It was reported that the distributing plants, now under construction in West Manchester will be completed in the spring and the actual operation under way by which it is hoped to eliminate waste in milk distribution and increase profits for the producers.

Officers for next year were elected as follows: Fred T. Connor of Henniker, president; Charles Meekin of Dunbarton, vice-president; Ralph Wiggin of Bedford, secretary; and Harry L. Addison of Manchester, treasurer.

FEDERAL TAX RETURN DRIVE PLANS READY

Approximately 15,000 taxpayers in Massachusetts have already filed their federal income tax returns for 1923, according to Malcolm E. Nichols, Collector of Internal Revenue. Mr. Nichols said that recent reports to his office have indicated the existence of a far better understanding of income tax requirements in all sections of the State. The income tax service given in many of the smaller communities of Massachusetts has been responsible for the fact that nearly 7000 returns outside of Boston have been filed.

During the next three weeks about 70 cities and towns outside of Boston proper will be visited by deputies, and it is estimated that 100,000 persons will be assisted in making out their returns.

PORTLAND MAY HAVE RADIO BROADCASTER

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 13 (Special)—Portland may have an important broadcasting station. A representative of the Western Electric Company here yesterday and conferred with Edward H. MacDonald of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. As a result an expert is to come here the latter part of this week to make a thorough examination of City Hall to determine the feasibility of erecting a radio station in the building. If the project materializes, within a few weeks this city will have a broadcasting station of either 500 or 1000 watts. At present there are three stations in the entire State and they are all small ones.

MUSIC Florence Trumbull

Florence Trumbull, pianist, gave a recital last night in Steiner Hall. She played Beethoven's Sonata op. 27 No. 1 and a long list of shorter pieces, which were for the greater part over-familiar. Miss Trumbull is a player of considerable technical attainments. She has a pleasing tone. In the music of Beethoven she is always interesting, unaffected feeling this freely flowing music in which the master endeavored to break away from the stereotyped sonata form. So, too, did she play Schubert's almost forgotten Impromptu in C minor and various transcriptions of his songs. Such playing is refreshing in concert rooms where artificiality seems to be the order of the day. After all, Beethoven is always interesting, thrice familiar though his music may be, if only he is allowed to be himself. It is his would-be interpreters and sounders who are most often at fault. Fortunately, Miss Trumbull is not of that number. She is content to allow the music which she plays to carry its own message without attempting to disclose meanings when all is clear if only it be given free expression.

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OWNERSHIP SOLVES HIGH RENT PROBLEM

Mr. Hultman Thinks State Laws of Doubtful Efficacy in Housing Situation

"Since 80 per cent of the people of Boston are tenants and hire houses, it is obvious that the renters are at the mercy of the landlords, and the best and quickest way to independence is to own their own homes," said Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the special commission on the necessities of life, in discussing high rents with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He said:

Of course, our state laws can be framed with "more teeth" in them, but that is, at best, a doubtful remedy. It is true that the United States Supreme Court recently upheld the rent-fixing laws of the District of Columbia, but that is under federal jurisdiction and legislation entirely, and I would not want to say that we can go that far in Massachusetts.

The Final Determination
The fixed law of supply and demand is the final determination of the amount of rent that can be piled on the helpless tenant. If dwellings are scarce and there are people willing to pay the rents asked by greedy landlords, that fact will determine the rent rates.

While this State to enact laws fixing the rents, I have no doubt that the landlords would soon find ways and means for circumventing such statutes. The best way so far devised to control rents is through publicity, and perhaps a little more stringency might be injected into our statutes.

There is no doubt that under present conditions where the quickest remedy for the tenants is to become householders, the merchants are suffering. That fact is evident when one realizes that frequently one-fourth of a man's salary or wages is absorbed in rents. That takes from the general fund of commercial activity large sums of money every month.

While the chairman admitted that the state laws might have "more teeth" in them, he declined to go into particulars, holding that it is the function of the law-making body to frame statutes to cover the case. He said he had investigated and reported fully, time and again, on the situation in Massachusetts and that that is as far as the scope of his duties goes.

Independent Position Needed
Chairman Hultman did say that were people to build more homes the profiteering in rents, perforce, would be bound to stop, for there would be an overabundance of houses to rent, with the public in a comparatively independent position. That condition, he said, is the truly ideal one so far as rent raising and extortion are concerned.

That the landlords are taking advantage of the extremity of the people and in the meantime the Legislature is doing really nothing, as is illustrated by the defeat of George Louis Richardson's friendly rent court bill in the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon, merely discussing the conditions today declared.

"Of course laws can be passed to remedy existing conditions," admitted Chairman Hultman. Then he added to the situation in the District of Columbia where the Congress passed a law regulating rentals and the Supreme Court of the United States upheld it in a recent decision. In a report last week to the joint judiciary committee Chairman Hultman said:

Higher Living Standard
The war resulted in great numbers of people being able to improve their standards of living which, of course, made a demand for better living quarters. During the war new construction other than for war purposes, was greatly curtailed. In addition:

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tion to the disbanding of our army of 4,000,000 men, war-delayed marriages made a tremendous increase in the number of families. An acute shortage of suitable housing accommodations in industrial and commercial communities became apparent.

Another side of the problem was presented by the commissioner in the following:

The process of re-adjusting a scale of living to an increasing income is rapid and pleasant. When the income is decreasing, however, the re-adjusting is slow and painful. Purchases of luxuries, clothing, and even food are cut down to prevent or delay in moving to lower-grade housing accommodations. Many extremely pitiful cases of tenants caught between the millions of increasing rents and fixed or decreasing incomes have come to the attention of the commission.

CITIZENS ASKED TO AID IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 13 (Special)—Mayor Edward J. Woodhouse, Smith College professor, elected chief executive of the city last December, issued a proclamation yesterday calling upon the citizens for united support in suppressing bootlegging and rumblers. He appeals for information from any source that can aid in suppressing these forms of lawbreaking.

In his proclamation he says: "Hard liquor and of the worst kind is being sold not merely to adults but to children down to and perhaps below 10 years of age. Human lives as well as property values are being destroyed by this devilish business. Property owners in various parts of the city are finding their property decreased in value through the fact that peaceful residents are being driven out by the sale of liquor and the consequent disorder."

MASONIC MEASURE BEFORE COMMITTEE

Elbridge G. Davis of Malden and William F. Thomas of Fall River, members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, were before the joint legislative committee on mercantile affairs yesterday in support of the petition for a bill amending the powers of the trustees of the Northern Jurisdiction of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, the Grand Orient of which is in Boston, so that the trustees may receive gifts by will or otherwise. There was no opposition, and the hearing was closed with the simple reading of the petition by title.

It was explained that the petitioner, Leon M. Abbott, Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite Masonry for the Northern United States Jurisdiction, was absent from the city, and could not be heard in behalf of the measure at this time.

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Harvard Slumberers Disturbed at 7 by "Loud Vociferous Bells"

Scholars, Just Dreaming of Rising at 8, Wonder at the Why of Unseemly Bell-Ringing Hours

The Harvard Crimson has just given voice to an emphatic wail of protest against the 7 o'clock bell at Harvard under the caption, "Loud Vociferous Bells." It sings the immortal psalm of those students who desire not to have to get up in the morning, particularly winter mornings. It suggests delicately that, for all it accomplishes, at 7 the bell might quite as well be rung at 8 and cause everyone within hearing distance to be that much happier. Alas, the student editorial is directed unmistakably and solely at student interest in the matter. It falls—unwittingly perhaps—to take any notice of the feelings of mere Cambridge residents who, with one bell and another in the neighborhood of Harvard Square, are commencing to feel that they ought to be heard as well as hear in the matter.

One controversial individual submits that if it were not for the university none of the so-called "private citizens" of Cambridge would live there, that it is the university which makes the Cambridge atmosphere, that Cambridge is only because the university is and not the other way around. That appears to be somewhat true. As witness the fact that in the summer, after the summer session is closed, forthwith many of the markets put up their shutters for a month or six weeks, and those who make their homes in Cambridge may market as best they can, but little if any in Cambridge.

The college bell ringer, who has rung the bells for 13 years and ought

to know, says it's no good to ring the bell at 7 because the students don't get up anyhow. The college bell ringer must be a man of perspicacity and if he is able finally to sway custom with the weight of his opinion he'll probably never be able to count the friends he has made in the neighborhood of Conant Hall.

As for the chimes installed by a church in the neighborhood of the college, it isn't unseemly to suggest that there are probably a good many persons living within hearing radius of their musical monotony who don't care any too much about literally hearing the "march of life" in 15-minute sections. The only variation to the monotony is on the days when someone twists the chime mechanism and the phrasing of the tune is all wrong. On those days if only a modern Piped Piper would happen along to provide slight impetus, every neighbor in Cambridge would willingly start for China, or any other place remote from bell-ringing.

CHAMBER MANAGER CHOSEN
GREENFIELD, Mass., Feb. 13 (Special)—Morris Jessup Duryea of Portland, Ore., has been chosen manager of the Chamber of Commerce here. He was formerly managing secretary of the Elmira (N. Y.) Chamber of Commerce, and now holds the post of manager of the Oregon State Chamber of Commerce's service department.

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AUSTRALIAN WET TRICKERY CHARGED

In Four States of Commonwealth in Year Licensing Acts Have Been Rushed Through

PERTH, Western Australia, Jan. 8 (Special Correspondence)—The general secretary of the Western Australian Alliance, Mr. J. Mathier, recently reviewed the prohibition position, and spoke of the extreme reluctance of governments to introduce new licensing legislation. A poll on the question is to be held in 1925, and a three-fifths majority over all the votes is required to carry prohibition. It is contended that the Western Australian Government has imposed conditions in a state-wide poll never before introduced in any country. The general secretary says:

A Loaded Ballot
When the politicians rings in this loaded ballot we are told that it is just a reasonable precaution against violation of the law. If a man is found with a double-headed penny in a gambling school he is promptly kicked out. When a politician is found supporting a three-fifths majority, and 30 per cent minimum affirmative vote on prohibition in a state-wide vote he should be treated in a similar manner. A compact has been made with the liquor traders by the several governments, and set forth in the new licensing legislation—the rights of the people have been sacrificed for political purposes.

The view taken by the alliance is that the adjustment of the liquor question would be more to the advantage of the State than ultimate agreement on the group settlement scheme. It would, say the prohibitionists, put into legitimate channels of trade upwards of \$15,000,000 every year. Such a victory would make all this difference. It would give Western Australia a wonderfully inflated market for all it could produce, arrest the flow of producers from the State, and give a rapid increase in population.

A Three-Fifths Majority
The president of the alliance holds the view that the three-fifths majority is necessary to prevent "see-sawing" from prohibition to continuance. Another suggestion was that there should be prohibition in Western Australia for three years, "and after that, if the people want to go back to wet, let them."

The general secretary of the alliance is very outspoken. In his report he says:
If the legislation which is occasionally introduced in any Australian Parliament wins for the Government the support of the liquor traders, it is obvious that the legislation is not honest. With this fact in mind, it is more than remarkable that, in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia, these very timid gentlemen who control the political affairs of the above states, should have, without undue pressure from opponents of the traffic, rushed through licensing acts in the short space of 12 months.

It looks uncommonly like a legislative compact entered into with the liquor traders for the purpose of securing support at the next elections. In every one of these states, but when the similarity of the legislation is examined it becomes evident that a common agreement has been arrived at by the Premier of each state. In each state triennial polls have been won with difficulty, but in the new legislation passed during the year these have been withdrawn. The request of the men who control the "trade" and, incidentally, the political situation in the above states, the rush to sacrifice what the people have so highly prized, no more the requests of the "trade," shows clearly that the rights and liberties of the people are not in safe hands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROTESTS FISH LAW

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 29 (Special Correspondence)—New Canadian Government regulations, allowing the use of herring and pilchard, which team in Pacific coast waters, in the manufacture of fish meal and fertilizer, are causing widespread protest in British Columbia. These regulations, it is feared, will result in the destruction of huge quantities of the two varieties of fish, and perhaps cause their virtual extinction.

The serious depletion of Pacific coast salmon fisheries in recent years should be a warning against any measure which would allow similar inroads upon other fish, fishermen here assert. Under the new regulations, it is expected, big plants for the manufacture of fertilizer from herring and pilchard will be erected on the coast. Formerly it was illegal to use these fish except for food purposes.

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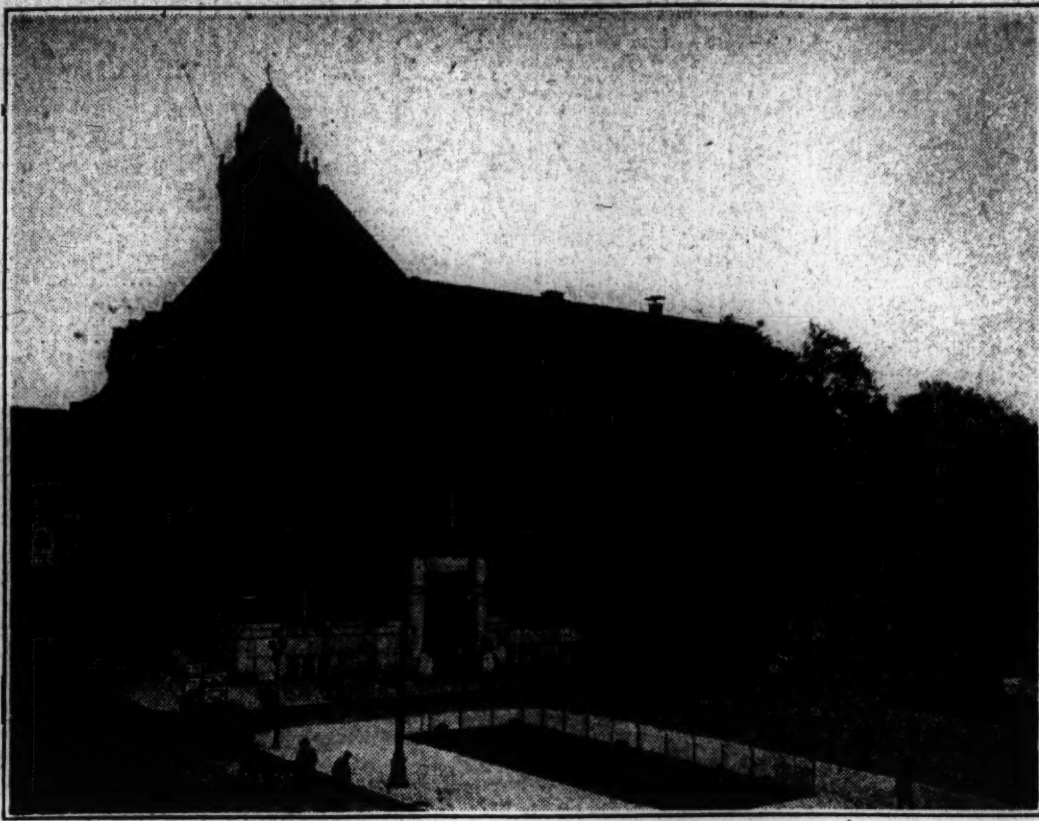
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The New Home of the Rotterdam Town Library



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The Library

Rotterdam Central Town Library

The Hague, Holland
Special Correspondence

IN ROTTERDAM a short time ago the opening of a new public library and reading rooms, worthy this important city at the mouth of River Rhine, took place. Rotterdam is not only a business center, but it is also the home of the only commercial academy in Holland. The new building situated on the Botermarkt, in the center of the town, is made of red brick and cost over 1,000,000 guilders to erect. It was designed by the town architect, and its simple dignity of line and tasteful ornamentation is a worthy example of modern architecture. Fireproof throughout, special care has been taken to protect, against destruction, the rooms where the books are stored. They are built of iron and concrete. At present they contain 105,000 volumes, but there is room for 500,000.

The nucleus of the collection was formed in 1804, when a clergyman of the St. Lawrence Church asked for and obtained from the municipality a sum of 400 guilders, in order to buy books for the use of himself and the municipal officers. Since that time a yearly subsidy of 200 guilders has been allowed for the extension of this collection. The books were originally kept in the church of the clergyman, and consequently came to be known as the Bibliotheca Laurensiana.

In the Boymans Museum
Between 1850 and 1870 the municipal architect brought together all the books belonging to the municipality—including the Bibliotheca Laurensiana—and housed them in a few rooms in the Boymans Museum. Here, for the first time in Rotterdam's history, all its books were systematically catalogued. Until 1890 the collection was not open to the general public, but was accessible only to the municipal officers. In 1890, however, visitors were admitted twice weekly from 11 until 3 o'clock. In 1902 the library was placed upon a more modern basis, and the municipal subsidies were increased because of the four branches which were successively established in different parts of the town. Today the subsidy amounts to \$60,000 a year. The Boymans Museum rooms become-

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ing too small, the collection was transported in 1907 to a building on the van Hogendorp plain, where it remained until a few weeks ago when it was removed to its new home on the Botermarkt. Plans for the new building were considered as early as 1909, and in 1910 a gift of 100,000 guilders was received from a public-spirited burgher of Rotterdam. The building, however, was not started until 1919. Visitors may use the large reading room, the newspaper room or the periodicals' room. The large entrance hall is used for the giving out of books on loan. A special feature of the building is the exhibition hall, where a choice collection of the library's most interesting and valuable books are permanently on view. There is also a lecture hall.

The Erasmus Collection
Rotterdam being the native town of Desiderius Erasmus, it is natural that its town library should possess a bibliotheca Erasmianna. This collection consists at present of more than 900 volumes, and is steadily increasing. In 1922, for example, 71 works by or on Erasmus were received. Among these special mention may be made of Erasmus' "Silva Carminum," an extremely rare little volume of which only three complete copies are known, printed in 1513 by Aliaert Gaurer, in the town of Gouda. The Rotterdam copy came from the Inglis collection. The best-known work by Erasmus, "Laud Stultitiae" (In Praise of Foolishness), may be read at the town library in the original language, Latin, and also in Dutch, English, German, French and Italian. Another work of which the library

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UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH GETS ANCIENT STONE

SEWANEE, Tenn., Feb. 11 (Special Correspondence)—A Painswick stone from the chapel of Henry the Seventh, Westminster Abbey, was unveiled in All Saints Chapel here this morning at a special dedication service. This bit of stone carving was presented to the University of the South by the dean and chapter of Westminster Abbey. Dr. George Herbert Clarke, professor of English and editor of the Sewanee Review, while in England last summer had asked the dean of Westminster for some memento that would express in a concrete way the close kinship in blood and feelings between the peoples of America and England. The dean readily assented to this and this Painswick stone was selected.

AMERICAN GIFT TO PRINCE
TOKYO, Jan. 22 (Special Correspondence)—An address on white vellum brilliantly illuminated in the style of the tomes of the Middle Ages is the gift of the American community of Tokyo to the Prince Regent and Princess Nagako Kuni on the occasion of their wedding. The address is enclosed in a case of silver, inside which is a slab of highly polished shitan, a wood indicative in Japan of good luck. The work of the illuminator was destroyed on Sept. 1 last, but the American community is fortunate in that he has since duplicated it.

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KANSAS CITY CLUBS ERECT STRUCTURES

Three Organizations Complete Buildings Whose Cost Is Nearly \$6,000,000

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 12 (Special)—Three new club buildings recently completed in Kansas City have added dignity to the downtown section and have given a new impetus to club life. The three structures represent an investment of nearly \$6,000,000. Their erection is one more example of Kansas City achievement for a better, a more livable and beautiful municipality.

All of the new buildings are on Baltimore Avenue, within a stretch of a little more than three blocks. The Kansas City Club building, the first of the three completed, is at Thirteenth Street. It is a 14-story structure of ornamental terra cotta in cream color. The design is English Tudor Gothic. The cost, with furnishings, was more than \$2,500,000.

The Kansas City Athletic Club building, formally opened a few weeks ago, is one of the city's most imposing edifices. It is 22 stories in height, the city's tallest structure aside from the Federal Reserve Bank building. It is of the period of Louis XII, beautiful in exterior and simple in its dignity. The completion of this structure at a cost of \$3,000,000, after years of delay, was distinctly a civic achievement.

Less expensive but not less impressive is the new University Club building, near Tenth Street. This structure, of pleasing design in modern colonial, consists of three stories, the cost being approximately \$300,000. Investment and brokerage firms occupy the street level floor, while other floors are given to club rooms, a main dining room, a woman's dining room, a grill room, a billiard room and other facilities.

MOTOR CARS INCREASE IN LIMITS OF TOKYO

TOKYO, Jan. 29 (Special Correspondence)—Motor cars in the city of Tokyo have more than doubled since the earthquake last September, according to a careful survey of importing firms here. There are now more than 10,000 cars in the city.

The breakdown of other means of communication, coupled with the appreciable reduction in import duty, is believed responsible for this increase of 100 per cent. In addition, Japan is gradually realizing the value of the motor car as a commercial asset. Trucks and number pleasure cars in the more recent imports.

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Coins Dating Back to 600 B. C. Shown in New York Exhibition

Everything From Chinese Knife Money to a Huguenot Walloon Half Dollar in Collection

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Exhibitions of rare coins are being held in 12 or more American cities this week under the auspices of American Numismatic Association. The purpose of the exhibitions, according to Moritz Wormser, president of the association, is to spread an interest in coin collecting and to demonstrate its value in the study of history and economics and as an attractive and educational hobby.

The display of coins, the oldest of which dates back to 600 B. C. and the newest to the last coin struck from the mint, is contained in large cases in the lobby in various banks. One of them is at the Chatham & Phenix National Bank and five of its branches. Other exhibitions are being held in Rochester, N. Y.; Springfield, Mass.; Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Oakland, Calif.; Chicago, Detroit, Davenport, Ia.; St. Louis, Cleveland, Brooklyn, and Jersey City.

Howard Wood, curator of the American Numismatic Society of New York City, explained that the exhibition is to give "a bird's-eye view of the art of coinage in its entirety from its inception in 800 B. C. to the present day."

Coins that weigh as much as 30 pounds and aboriginal forms of money used in barter, such as crude iron spits, and bracelets from Africa, shells from Far East and American Indian wampum are on display, as are also coin scales and weights. Some of the larger silver coins are several inches in diameter and visitors may also see diminutive coins no larger than the head of a pin; many of these are oddly shaped, square and oblong bars and crude lumps of stamped metal. Also on

display are numerous examples of paper money. Interesting specimens of money include United States commemorative coins; old New York bank notes; civil war pennies; Jenny Lind medals, war veterans' medals, fractional currency; Chinese knife money; English tokens; Swedish copper; siege and emergency money and British and German medals. The Huguenot Walloon half dollar which has just been issued in commemoration of the tercentenary of the arrival of the Huguenots here from France, are also to be seen.

PARK GROUNDS GIVEN TO TOKYO
TOKYO, Jan. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Baron Iwasaki, one of the wealthiest men in Japan, has decided to give his villa in Tokyo to the city for a public park. Baron Iwasaki's villa was located just across the Sumida River in what has since become one of the most congested of the poorer areas of the city. The villa itself was destroyed by the fire of last September. Baron Iwasaki at first considered turning the grounds into a lumber yard, but has since reached a decision to present it to the city for a park.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Music News and Reviews

Sophie Braslau Soloist With Chicago Orchestra

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Some interesting music was presented to its patrons by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, at its concert on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 8 and 9. Some of it—like Gluck's overture to "Iphigénie en Aulide" and the aria "Gerechter Gott" from Wagner's "Fliesen"—was familiar, but not a little of it had seldom been heard in these parts.

Five or six years ago Mr. Stock brought forward a symphonic poem by Enrique Granados, entitled "Dante," which gave representation to a Spanish composer whose music enjoyed at that time a certain vogue. This work was revived at this concert. Mr. DeLamar, who assisted the conductor in interpreting the program, directed "Dante" on this occasion, and made an admirable effect with it. It is somewhat doubtful, however, whether the symphonic poem will live to a green old age, affectionately regarded by all people. "Dante" clearly was the work of a musician who had something to say, and knew how to say it; yet its message is calculated rather than inspired, lacking the eloquent and fervid phrases of music that has come from the heart.

The second section of the piece contains an important part for a contralto voice, sung by Miss Sophie Braslau. Miss Braslau presented her strains with considerable skill and with a delivery that may be classified as a Spanish composer whose music enjoyed at that time a certain vogue. This work was revived at this concert. Mr. DeLamar, who assisted the conductor in interpreting the program, directed "Dante" on this occasion, and made an admirable effect with it. It is somewhat doubtful, however, whether the symphonic poem will live to a green old age, affectionately regarded by all people. "Dante" clearly was the work of a musician who had something to say, and knew how to say it; yet its message is calculated rather than inspired, lacking the eloquent and fervid phrases of music that has come from the heart.

Among other compositions on the program was an "Indian Rhapsody" by Carl Busch, of Kansas City, who came to Chicago to conduct it. This had been chosen in one of the earlier competitions of the Chicago North Shore Festival, at Evanston, as one of the five scores heard at a public rehearsal in Northwestern University gymnasium, from which the judges drew the winning work. The music in the Rhapsody is interesting as to content and admirably effective as to color and orchestration.

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The concert closed with Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker" suite, played with sparkling vivacity under Mr. Stock.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 9 (Special Correspondence).—The eleventh program of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra—Feb. 7-9, conducted by Leopold Stokowski—was as follows:

Brahms—"Tragic" Overture.

Schubert—"Unfinished" Symphony.

Rachmaninoff—"Concerto for piano, No. 1, op. 11.

The "Tragic" Overture of Brahms was given in memory of Max Zach, who laid down his baton three years ago as conductor of the St. Louis orchestra. The "Unfinished" symphony was perhaps a further token of respect to Mr. Zach, although there was no intimation of it on the printed sheet. It is a work that Mr. Zach used frequently to play, and one that he must have loved; and justly so, for it is a work of sustained inspiration. In the present instance, Mr. Ganz and the orchestra played the symphony with ineffable beauty.

"Don Juan," coming after the delicate Schubert, is a different story. The orchestra gave a very dramatic representation of this music.

Ignaz Friedman, soloist of the evening, is a master of contrast. His delicate filigree outlines are marvels of chaste tracings; his broad passages are orchestral and powerfully conceived. This concerto of Chopin is not the mature work of genius, of sustained flight, it is not stamped with the lofty individuality of the later Chopin.

Early in the work, Mr. Ganz was heard in collaboration with the New York String Quartet, a really superior body of players. With Mr. Ganz at the piano, the great piano quintet of César Franck was heard to exceptional advantage.

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feeling for his subject and on well-constructed lines. It was not a remarkably unusual work but was well worth presentation.

The Chopin Funeral March was given in memory of Woodrow Wilson and for a considerable pause at its close, the house paid silent tribute to him.

The program was resumed with the "Pastoral" Symphony of Beethoven. Mr. Gabriellwitz gave the first movement a romantic charm that was delightful. The other two movements were more restrained in treatment than one may have heard them, but they were none the less very beautiful, as the balance was perfectly maintained and the tone quality noticeably fine.

The orchestra also played the "Capriccio Italien" by Tchaikovsky. This was not so brilliantly performed as usual, being done far slower and with less nuance, especially in the first part. It warmed up toward the close so that the folk tunes and dances were bright and spontaneous.

Sigrid Olsager, the soloist, appeared once in the middle of the program and again at the close. She was the center of interest, and while her coming had been long heralded, she fully lived up to all the "fabled" appreciations that had appeared in the press in her behalf. Her scale is probably the best of any contralto before the public today and while she may not have the warm timbre in her low tones of one or two other well-known divas, nor that subtle pull on the emotions that gets the crowd, she calls forth an enormous appreciation among discriminating lovers of singing, for everything she does is as near perfect as is humanly possible.

Her first song consisted of Bruch's "Lament" from "Achilles" and the "Erkling" by Schubert. The closing songs, with piano accompaniment, were "Il mio bel fuoco" by Marcello—as lovely a bit of coloratura singing as one would care to hear—the Sappho Ode by Brahms, "Cecile" by Strauss and three German lieder. It is unnecessary to particularize over her interpretations for they all contained the essential beauty of phrasing and regard for content that is manifested only by a really great artist.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 9 (Special Correspondence).—The eleventh program of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra—Feb. 7-9, conducted by Leopold Stokowski—was as follows:

Brahms—"Tragic" Overture.

Schubert—"Unfinished" Symphony.

Rachmaninoff—"Concerto for piano, No. 1, op. 11.

The "Tragic" Overture of Brahms was given in memory of Max Zach, who laid down his baton three years ago as conductor of the St. Louis orchestra. The "Unfinished" symphony was perhaps a further token of respect to Mr. Zach, although there was no intimation of it on the printed sheet. It is a work that Mr. Zach used frequently to play, and one that he must have loved; and justly so, for it is a work of sustained inspiration. In the present instance, Mr. Ganz and the orchestra played the symphony with ineffable beauty.

"Don Juan," coming after the delicate Schubert, is a different story. The orchestra gave a very dramatic representation of this music.

Ignaz Friedman, soloist of the evening, is a master of contrast. His delicate filigree outlines are marvels of chaste tracings; his broad passages are orchestral and powerfully conceived. This concerto of Chopin is not the mature work of genius, of sustained flight, it is not stamped with the lofty individuality of the later Chopin.

Early in the work, Mr. Ganz was heard in collaboration with the New York String Quartet, a really superior body of players. With Mr. Ganz at the piano, the great piano quintet of César Franck was heard to exceptional advantage.

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Georg Lennart Schneevoigt
Conductor of Orchestras in Stockholm and Helsinki, who has arrived in the United States to conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra on March 7 and 8. He will then go to Germany to appear as guest conductor with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra

In London Galleries

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 29

THREE artists are present exhibiting their work at the Goupil Gallery, Mr. Charles Ginner, Miss Ethel Walker and Miss Louise Pickard. Mr. Ginner's water colors have the valuable combined qualities of fidelity to life and decorative appeal. His subjects are not in the least of the conventionally beautiful type; his studies of touch or broad, transforming lighting, but with an almost brutally mathematical exactitude of detailed drawing.

Miss Louise Pickard

possessed of an urge to communicate something, but her utterances are a little incoherent. There is a lack of unity of composition, about her large allegorical picture, "The Zone of Hate," and her decorative design, "The Dance," which is the more to be regretted, because such ambitions are not commonly found allied to the vivid modernity of style and feeling which makes Miss Walker an artist of real distinction.

Les Paulines-Gravures Independants

A number of modern French painters have grouped themselves into a society which is now exhibiting etchings, woodcuts and lithographs at the Independent Gallery in Grafton Street. Many of them have not shown work in London before; the names in the catalogue best known to England are Marchand, Vlaminck and Marie Laurencin.

This show cannot be dealt with by a pretty exuberance of epithet; artists of the caliber of these French men and women do not invite adjectives, nor do comparisons. They almost all have the natural, triumphant individuality of genius; they know exactly what they want to do, and try to do it.

Vlaminck is, perhaps, the greatest success here. Since Van Gogh there have been few painters more passionately personal, and the quality of his oil paintings, even in their extreme subtlety of tone and color, is extraordinarily apparent in the large black and white woodcut, "La Vallée des Neiges," which manages to suggest all his lurid, sinister shades of green. Compared with this, Marie Laurencin's work in black and white loses greatly from the absence of her exquisite coloring, but one etching at least, "La Sirène," is a little gem. It would make a perfect tailpiece for Shakespeare's "Full Fathom Five."

Imagination on Excursion

D. Galanis is a fascinating artist with a puzzling diversity of styles, ranging from the naturalistic of the Picassoes to the type of neo-cubist still-life paintings. Herbert Lespinasse is fascinated by yachts sailing down streets of baroque architecture, and, if the subjects are imaginative the effects are

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Works of Dostoevsky

The Works of Fyodor Dostoevsky

Translated from the Russian by Constance Garnett. 12 vols. 12.50 per set.

Dostoevsky's career as a writer was a triumph of inner power over the forms and fashions of art. His own countrymen are by no means agreed upon his position as an artist of the novel. Outside of Russia he has been received variously enough. Take, for example, the opinion of the Englishman, the United States, the utterances of Prince Kropotkin. "If Dostoevsky's work," he has written in his "Ideals and Realities in Russian Literature," "had been judged from the purely aesthetic point of view, the verdict of critics concerning its literary value would have been anything but flattering. Dostoevsky wrote with such rapidity and he so little cared about the working out of his novels, that, as Dobrolybov has shown, the literary form is in many places almost below criticism. His heroes speak in a slipshod way, continually repeating themselves, and whatever hero appears in the novel, you feel it is the author who speaks. Besides, to these serious defects one must add the extremely romantic and obsolete forms of the plots of his novels, the disorder of their construction, and the unnatural succession of their events. . . . And yet, with all this, the works of Dostoevsky are penetrated with such a deep feeling of reality, and by the side of the most unreal characters one finds characters so well known to every one of us, that all these defects are redeemed. Even when you think that Dostoevsky's record of the conversations of his heroes is not correct, you feel that the men whom he describes—at least some of them—were exactly such as he wanted to describe them."

Art and Technique
An aestheticism that seeks to refine life out of all semblance to reality is a sterile self-deception. Too often, and especially in the realm of letters, art is confused with artifice, and technique, by some other name, becomes the be-all and end-all of the artistic life. Art begins where technique ends. Granted the deficiency of Dostoevsky in the purely formal aspect, the very life of his work lives on in spite of the schoolmasters. It is a life that will not be denied. Queer creatures populate his thousands of pages, yet one reads them and comes out purged of all this human aberrancy. Such, and none other, must have been the katharsis of the great Greek tragedians. Where Kropotkin has written "purely technical," for that, as his subsequent words reveal, is what he really means.

Dostoevsky woke to fame with his first book, "Poor People." Arriving in St. Petersburg in 1845, having been graduated two years before from a school for military engineers, he answered an inner call to literature. The 24-year-old aspirant had the book brought, through the office of his friend Grigorovich, to the attention of Nekrasov. Four o'clock that morning Dostoevsky was awakened by their knocking, they tell on his neck and their eyes were moist; they had read the story through at a single sitting, and had not been able to restrain their impulse to congratulate the author at once. A few days later Dostoevsky's literary fortune was sealed by an introduction to the reigning critic, Byelinsky—and from that time on his books sold all over Russia.

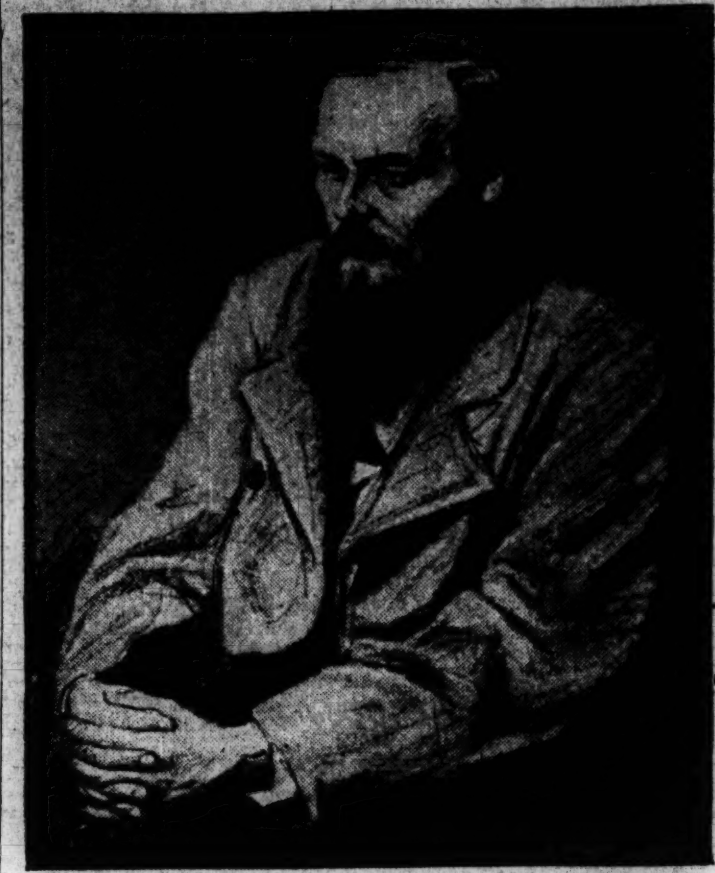
Poverty and Sadness
Yet poverty and sadness dogged the man's career. Upon his days in Russia and on the Continent, interesting sidelights are thrown by the letters recently published in English. Here, too, appear the important part played by his faithful wife, and the equally important, though much less inspiring, role played by parasitic relations. At the age of 28 he was imprisoned in a Socialist strivings and found to have taken part in a meeting at which was discussed the establishment of a secret printing office. Tried behind closed doors, he was condemned to capital punishment; he was reprieved at the very last moment, in truly melodramatic fashion, he was executed already on the scaffold, and had heard his long-winded sentence read, when the messenger from Nicholas I arrived. But he spent four years in Siberia, with such punishment as has made that name a synonym for terror. In 1859 he was pardoned—pardoned, or having aspired to a more beautiful world—and made free for his subsequent slavery to the pen.

His writings are now familiar wherever books are read. "Crime and Punishment," "The Brothers Karamazov," "The Idiot," and "The Insulted and Injured" are but better known titles from a body of accomplishment in illuminating life's darker side that had its moments of intense hilarity as well. One reads Dostoevsky not for art, but for human understanding, which is itself an art not lightly to be held. He has been praised as having been the one who "best expressed the mystic Slavonic soul," but Kropotkin is right in attributing to this overworked phrase the comment "whatever that may mean." If Dostoevsky is so exclusively Slavic, how comes it that he has influenced writers and readers so widely distant, spatially and racially, as the French, the Americans, the Argentinians, and the Jews? Souls have no nationality, and they may dwell even in the United States, side by side with Ford cars, squealing radio sets and rapid best-sellers.

For one primarily interested in the devious windings of human character, Dostoevsky presents a remarkable panorama. His Raskolnikov, a Hamlet whose thoughts do not strangle his

needs; his Idiot, in whom the guileless fool of legend, tale and opera is clothed in personal garb; his Saint Zerkine, winning his way through turbulence to serenity; these are but a share of his impassioned, haunting figures who make their way through his forest of words and idiosyncrasies and racial stigmata to a clearing of universal significance.

The present edition, which uses the well-known Garnett versions, is durably bound in blue gray, with artistic touches to match. There is also a leather-bound edition, at \$3.00 per volume, \$35.00 for the set. I. G.



F. M. Dostoevsky

Some Jottings Literary

MORE thrills are in store for readers of "Beasts, Men and Gods." A new volume by Dr. Ossendowski has just been published by E. P. Dutton & Co. It is entitled "Man and Mystery in Asia," and by report of the publishers it is a worthy companion to its much-discussed predecessor. Adventure is the topic again, but this time, instead of one long, perilous journey, the author tells the story of several explorations in widely separated parts of Asia. The nature lover, the natural scientist, the economist, and the student of history, as well as those who just like a good story, all are promised delights in the new volume.

Here's more good news for Machen devotees. A new volume of essays, entitled "Dog and Duck," was published last week by Alfred A. Knopf. As two of Machen's works brought \$107.50 and \$210, respectively, at the recent Quinn sale, the new book offers an especial appeal to collectors, particularly as it precedes the London publication. Several of the essays have appeared in English periodicals, but much new material has been added and appears for the first time in book form.

With the passing of Woodrow Wilson, interest is centering afresh on his writings, where the student may find the statesman's own exposition of his theories and convictions; and also on the writings of those who have been close to him and have set down their impressions of him. Mr. Wilson's own expression of his political credo is found in his "The New Freedom." Studies by others include Joseph P. Tumulty's "Woodrow Wilson as I Know Him," William E. Dodd's biography, "Woodrow Wilson and His Work," and Ray Stannard Baker's three-volume history of the Peace Conference, based on the wartime President's private documents, "Woodrow Wilson and World Settlement." These books are published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

The French, having observed Brand Whitlock as a diplomatic neighbor, have also become aware of him as a man of letters. Of his novel, "J. Hardin & Son" (Appleton's), Maurice Bourgeois writes in the Paris Figaro: "J. Hardin & Son" is a very fine book, rich in human substance, which by the amplexness and keenness

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of its psychological analysis, brings to mind the best works of George Eliot. Mr. Brand Whitlock worthily continues the line of great American novelists: the work of art with which he has just enriched his Nation's literature is a moving portrayal of the moral crisis in which the United States is struggling, of the alternative between authority and independence, tradition and liberty, which is the deep dilemma of American society, and, truth to tell, of all human society.

It is refreshing to learn that even publisher's manuscript readers make mistakes. A reader for Little, Brown & Co., it appears, in her report on

More Essays From Mr. Auerbach

Essays and Miscellaneous

That two earlier volumes of "Essays and Miscellaneous" by Joseph S. Auerbach have gone into their third editions indicates receptive readers for the third. Mr. Auerbach, to go no further than the biographical data incidentally furnished by this present volume, is a lawyer of distinction, the worthy father of a worthy son who calls him "Mum," a gentleman of literary culture and critical acumen and of sound and self-respecting opinion in general; subject of course, to dignified argument with other gentlemen who might be similarly characterized. A reader of these essays may perhaps picture him as urbane, advancing in years, and well-dressed; not, indeed, "of the old school," but expressing in his personality something of its admirable flavor. The picture might surprise the original, but there is something of this suggestion in his prefatory reference to his own verse, included in the Miscellaneous: "Concerning the poems at the end of the volume, I permit myself to ask the reader Santayana's question as to his sonnets in 'Soliloquies in England': When one's thoughts have taken instinctively a metrical form, why should they be forbidden to wear it?"

Writing for Pleasure
Mr. Auerbach, at all events, writes not under the combined compulsion of aptitude and necessity (which accounts for much literary activity), but for the pleasure of the employment and the furtherance of ideas which he sincerely holds helpful to the progressive betterment of the world he lives in. He includes in this volume, for example, his address to the jury in the case of the People vs. McWhinney and Others because "the indictment of Mr. McWhinney involves matters as to grand jury inquiries of concern to all citizens"; and his argument before an Appellate Court against the sup-

A Collection of Personalities

Strenuous Americans

It is doubtful whether a more miscellaneous collection of personalities than this has ever been between two covers. Jesse James, Mark Hanna and Francis Willard share chapters, and James J. Hill, P. T. Barnum and Brigham Young consort together with the utmost freedom. Why they are together, no one knows; probably Mr. Dibble himself is not sure, but here they are, Americans all, and beyond a doubt, Americans of the most strenuous variety.

Who, for instance, could have been more strenuous than Jesse James? According to Mr. Dibble, he was frequently in six or seven places at once, and, like Robin Hood, always fought against tremendous odds. Or Admiral Dewey, who made his mark in Manila Bay? Or Mark Hanna, who made his all over presidential candidates? Or any or all of the rest of them.

First, we must accept Mr. Dibble's surmise that they were strenuous. Then we will see what he has to say of them. He regards Jesse James with an eye of romanticism, he regards Admiral Dewey with a cold glitter, Francis Willard with admiration, James Hill with cynicism, P. T. Barnum with delight, and the other two with what might be described as mixed emotions.

It must be said that Mr. Dibble dives deep into his subject, that he writes pleasantly but without plaudits, and that he is better reading than many biographers. He has, as the most casual reader can see, completely exhausted all information about Jesse James, and then compressed it into an intensely interesting chapter that tells just enough and not a word too much.

He has done the same with Hanna and Hill and Dewey, and it is only Francis Willard and that playboy of the western world, P. T. Barnum, who really break out of bounds and will not be content with a single chapter. Mr. Dibble has had to sketch them briefly and justly. He does not often point with pride and he is loath to view with alarm. He persists, moreover, in regarding his subjects as human beings and not as historical figures, especially animated

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pression of Mr. Dreiser's novel, "The Genius," because the North American Review regarded and reprinted it "as a timely and forceful contribution to freedom of thought and expression." It was the editor of the North American who also persuaded our author that "Mum's Boy," written from casual notes, recording the comings and goings, the sayings and doings, of this youngster, until they became formidable enough to be put between the covers of a little book for the gratification of our immediate family and intimate friends, and for him to read when he grew to boyhood," would give pleasure to a wider circle of readers. The editor was no doubt right, and the present reader regrets that lack of space forbids an adequate quotation from this wise and charming essay.

New Organization Proposed

In his final paper Mr. Auerbach enters a plea for the creation of a "new organization—Athenaeum or Academy Club—would be suggestive names—to the end that a well-matched contribution be made towards bringing the world of affairs, of the professions and of letters into co-operative touch, and thereby reviving a reverence and contending spirit for culture and salutary public opinion." There can be no doubt (though some might argue that "reverence and contending spirit for culture" on the scale that seems to be suggested would be a new manifestation of human possibilities rather than a revival) that such an organization might become a power for good. We may not, indeed, estimate or even conjecture the ever-quickening influence which would radiate from a loyal group of cultured men and women consecrated to the advocacy of a finer public opinion, of liberty and good cheer for authorship and to a new reverence for the priceless legacy we possess in our English language and literature. Nor, again, may we forget how many-headed and many-minded is the Great General Public, or how variously indifferent to the priceless legacy. It is pleasant, but not surprising, to note that Mr. Auerbach evidently feels no need whatever for an "American language."

For the occasion and hoping about with all the virtues for the edification of the citizens of a later day.

Here is an author who has the gift of being vivid in a few words, of making his slight sketches stand out boldly and brilliantly where the longer autobiographies merely pale out in a long wash of words. His brevity precludes banality; it makes for much surer and sharper work. "In outlining the lives of these Americans," says Mr. Dibble, "I have tried, so to speak, to view each one as though he were seated on some height, then I have paced round and round that height, in order to study him from every angle. At times I have stepped back for a considerable distance, at other times I have approached within arms' length, so that my viewpoint might be neither too distant nor too near." And as for the assortment: they are, in the words of Roosevelt, those "who pre-eminently and distinctly embody all that is most American in the American character." So Mr. Dibble says, and he is very likely right.

It was in 1919 that Soviet Russia established the state publishing houses, under which 75 per cent of all Russian books are published at present. In the first half of 1923 the number of books published was 960. Of these, 878 were existing houses in Moscow, 6 in Petrograd and 20 in the provinces. The most remarkable feature of the book revival in Russia is the size of the editions, these running normally about 25,000, and rising as high as 200,000 at one printing, or edition. Russia has also established a series of "rolling libraries." Coaches are attached to the through trains or the most remote regions. Moreover, the Russians carried off quite a few prizes at the Book Exposition held at Florence in 1922 and at Leipzig in 1923.

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Early Chinese Jades

Early Chinese Jades

By Dame Una Pope-Hennessy. 12.50 per set.

Many who have observed the rapidly increasing interest taken in early Far Eastern art attempt to explain this movement by saying that scholars and art dealers alike are seeking new ground for their operations. Such a conclusion is surely mistaken. The present generation is feeling its way toward the kind of art which satisfies its needs, just as every preceding generation has done, just as every child seeks his food when he is hungry.

The present generation is very hungry indeed. It is making the discovery that the ephemeral activities which produce money and the struggle of trade and industry satisfy only a small portion of its wants. Those who see in the visual arts an endeavor which leads to the recognition of rather more permanent values live artistically on their aspirations. Western aspirations have been changing ever since the end of last century; geographically the trend has been eastward, and historically it has tended to the earliest dawn of civilization. The reasons for this change throw light on the nature of ancient Chinese art and they are therefore worth consideration.

The ideal to which Europe has aspired for many generations has been the Greek ideal. The Western view of fine Greek sculpture has been that the representation of the human form was brought by the artists of Greece to such a pitch of perfection that their works hardly pertain to the realm of human action, but rather to the idealized region where inspiration gives a quality of unearthly beauty to an image made with hands. Very broadly speaking—and I am well aware that isolated instances would seem to disprove my assertion—Europe has been attempting artistically to emulate the Greeks.

Attempts to Surpass Nature
The history of art from the Renaissance to the Romantics of the nineteenth century is, in a sense, the record of attempts to surpass nature by selecting various aspects which in combination shall embody the essence of nature herself. Sculpture, for example, has selected the fairest limbs from a thousand bodies and, by selecting those which seemed best to the sculptor, set up an image of perfection. The standard by which this image was judged is the Greek standard, whose aim may be defined as an idealized and selective imitation of nature. We call those artists inferior whose qualities are confined to a limited concept of idealizing and selecting from nature, and we call those artists supreme who have given adequate expression to something they have divined rather than selected.

If we review the vast activity of European art we find that an age imbued with a profound emotion has been propitious to fine art. Great emotion requires direct expression; the greatest emotion Europe has experienced has been religion, hence the wealth of Italian, French, German and Flemish religious art. Hence, too, the cathedrals and churches of medieval Europe.

From this very brief survey it will be seen that the nature of European art has been essentially concrete. The change which has come and is still coming over modern appreciation is due to the fact that the present generation suffers from a surfeit of concrete values. Abstraction of form and content in art has become not merely a fashionable cry but an inward necessity and therefore we turn to China.

The greatest Chinese art, that is, early Chinese art, is also largely based on religion; most of the specimens we know are vessels and implements used during worship, or statues of gods and goddesses. The essential difference between Chinese and European art lies, however, in the attitude the two traditions have brought to

the function of art. The European tradition attempts to select from and improve upon the phenomena of the visual world. The Chinese tradition, suspicious of the validity and merit of the experiences and sensations of the living individual, is much more abstract and inventive.

The ancient carver of a jade animal was not interested in devising, for instance, a miniature horse of perfect proportions in the Greek sense of the term. He was interested in the abstract qualities a horse connoted in his thoughts. He delighted in its power of motion, caring nothing for the relative length and proportion of one limb to another. If he wanted to represent the particular horse of an honored ancestor he would give to his carving the attributes of the ancestor, though the form used for its expression would be that of a horse. In short, representation did not interest him. The Chinese artist was so engrossed in symbols that he conventionalized his forms. His freedom from any desire for representational verisimilitude also made him pay enormous attention to the suitability of his medium to his subject. In the process of carving a piece of jade he would find that the natural marking or the veins of the stone suggested some particular design, whose dictates he would follow at once. The result is that every fine early Chinese jade suggests the fitness of the medium to the sculptured object.

Need of Dating Specimens

From an aesthetic point of view this attitude of the Chinese carver gives him a great advantage over European tradition. Occidentals are accustomed to force subject upon medium, and the result is often a lack of harmony which spoils a fine conception. The tradition of jade carving in China is older than any record of it, and it has continued to the present day; as time went on, sheer skillfulness appears to have increased, although the creative faculty waned. As we approach modern times jade carving becomes more precious, losing its early and mysterious grandeur.

For this reason it is not pedantic to demand conscientious dating of specimens. The dating by an authority is often the only guide the student has to the study of a given period of Chinese culture. And in this respect Dame Una Pope-Hennessy, author of "Early Chinese Jades," has fallen below the high standard which she would like us to set her. She has dealt patiently in the early chronicles such as the "Chou Li," and she has succumbed to the temptation of every collector to ante-date many pieces. She forgets that the reverence of the Chinese for antiquity made them copy early forms. These copies bear, however, the signs of a later tradition.

But it is not to accept her enthusiasm, not to say fantastic dates with considerable reserve, we can have nothing but admiration for her painstaking research into the history of the early Chinese jades. She has amassed a wealth of information taken from original Chinese sources, and every student will be grateful for the valuable introduction she has provided to a subject which is as yet little explored. The author and her readers owe no mean debt to the publishers, who have presented the numerous plates and the text in a manner which well befits the beauty of the subject. Higher praise would be impossible to bestow.

J. HOLROYD-REEVE

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PRICE TREND IN WOOL CONTINUES STEADILY UPWARD

Japan Heavy Buyer in Australian Market With America and England Holding Off

Top prices for wool for the season are prevailing in all of the foreign markets, both primary and secondary, with the tendency of values still upward.

As yet, the hunger of Europe for wool seems unquenched, despite the heavy and continuous overseas buying of wool in all of the primary markets throughout the season "down under."

And now, Russia, which has been more or less of a negligible quantity, when the matter of importations was considered, is importing wool and wool tops to an appreciable extent, and who shall say how much wool the Great Bear can absorb, despite his impoverished condition?

Japan a Big Buyer

Japan, also, whose buyers overbought in the primary markets last year and the year before, as did those of this country, has come back into the market for fine wools. Japanese buyers are the chief operators in Australian markets at the moment and apparently are operating without limits, and when Japanese buyers come into the market for fine wools, they are well as to expect, for they are so keen that they compete one against another, recognizing compatriot as little as an alien competitor.

Neither England nor America is buying any wool worthy of mention in the Australian sales at the moment. It is understood that only one fairly large American mill buying wool in Australia, and this mill has been a steady and consistent buyer at the prevailing market all the season, with what now looks like a reasonably low average for the purchases made, and yet, with the general knowledge of a scarcity, very little wool is being bought anywhere abroad for importation and the price of the foreign wools in Australia is five to ten cents a pound, clean basis, below the level of the world's market for similar wool.

Higher Quotations Prevail

At the close of the sales in Geelong last week, average combing 66-70s were costing clean basis \$1.25, in bond, \$1.30, on the basis of \$4.30 for exchange, while average combing 64-70s were costing \$1.23 and average combing 64s were bringing \$1.21, with good combing 60-64s quoted at \$1.16.

At the sale in Melbourne on Monday, prices were a bit dearer again, 64-70s combing wools, depending upon how good they were, were costing all the way from \$1.28 to \$1.35, clean basis, on the basis of \$4.30, exchange.

At the Sydney sale this week, prices were quoted higher than at any time this season, one only slightly warping the market, on the basis of \$4.40, clean basis, in bond, Boston, on the basis of \$4.30 exchange on an original cost of 41 pence for wool estimated to shrink 44 per cent; good combing wools were costing 39 pence for wool estimated to shrink 45 per cent, or about \$1.40, clean landed and short combing wools were costing \$1.29, clean basis for wools originally doing 45 pence, on about a 46 per cent shrinkage. Good combing 64-70s were costing 38 pence, for wool estimated to shrink about 43 per cent, or \$1.38, clean basis, in bond Boston.

London Prices Firm

London closed with prices at the top for the series, everything being very firm. Prices were up 7 1/2 to 10 per cent on greasy merinos and 10 per cent on secured merinos, while Capes advanced only 5 per cent. Crossbreds were 13 1/2 to 15 per cent dearer for greasies, while secureds were up 20 per cent, and slipped wools were up 25 per cent over the closing rates in London.

Some quotations were cable from the closing day at London as follows: spinners' warp seventies, \$1.32 1/2, clean landed Boston, in bond; warp and woad 64-70s \$1.21; good combing wools \$1.18; good pieces \$1.15. For 56s combing wools the market was quoted at 89 cents and for 50s, about 72 cents, in bond, Boston, without duty.

The River Plate markets have been very firm on moderate activity, supplies coming forward very slowly at the moment, and standard wools being in especially light supply.

The Cape markets have shown a strengthening tendency in sympathy with the course of fine wools at London and in Australia.

Goods Market Quietest

In the goods market there has been little change during the week. Buyers of goods are disposed to wait for the further openings apparently, the American Woolen Company making its openings of fancy wear men's worsteds next Monday. Such openings have taken place during the last week have almost uniformly been on the basis of prices named a year ago.

The buyers of goods are manifestly making a very careful selection on their initial ordering and yet a fairly comprehensive one with the idea evidently of making their big purchases with the repeat orders later rather than to plunge on the initial ordering and get their supplies at once as they did a year ago. The season, therefore, is likely to be a slow one on goods, but need not be a poor one for that reason.

The retail clothiers of New England in their convention here this week in their exchange of notes indicated that they had purchased a fairly good and large assortment of clothing for the coming spring season, which experience is probably common throughout the country.

No news of moment is received from the west. Contracting, except for mohair in Texas, appears to be at a standstill. Good mohair clips in Texas are being taken at around 50c, while the hair has been contracted at 65¢/5c, according to how good it might be.

Substitutes in Demand

In the eastern seaboard markets there has been a moderate demand for wool, favoring mostly wools suited for the use of the woolen manufacturers, especially substitutes like nolls and thread wools. Mohair nolls of medium quality have been sold freely at 65 cents for good lots, and quarter-blood wools are now quoted as high as 67¢ at 68 cents firm.

There have been some sales of fine combing Australian wools at \$1.35 clean basis for 64-70s, which means an advance of about 3 cents a pound, clean basis in bond for the week, and holders of these wools which are not plentiful supply are now asking \$1.27/61.28 for the best wools.

Montevideo 50s have been sold at 43 and 44 cents, with some holders wanting more money.

In domestic wools there have been sales of the best original big Arizona, fine and fine medium, but running on the finer side and fairly uniform in grade for rather better than \$1.40, while some good half-blood clips in the original bags have been sold at \$1.30, clean basis.

Delaine Ohio has been sold at 56 cents and half-blood at 57 cents. Threighths combing Ohio is held at 57 cents quarter-blood at 54 cents.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX EARNINGS EQUAL \$16 A SHARE

Earnings of Hart, Schaffner & Marx for 1923 totaling \$1,541,444, were equal to \$16.38 a share on the \$1,000,000 common stock, the largest in the history of the company. This compares with \$11.41, or \$11.88 a share, in 1922. In the last five years earnings have averaged more than \$1,000,000 annually, or more than \$12 a share on the common, now paying 6 per cent.

To meet the needs approximately \$4,775,000 has been carried to surplus or placed in reserves. Profit and loss surplus now stands at \$3,235,122, compared with \$3,519,106 a year ago, and reserves have been increased to \$1,794,466 from \$1,550,000.

As a result of last year's prosperous operations, the directors at the annual meeting voted to reduce the \$1,425,500 7 per cent preferred stock, the remainder of an issue of \$5,000,000 made in 1911. In 1922 it was reduced from \$1,150,700 to \$1,544,400, and now has been entirely cleared up. There is no funded debt outstanding, so the common is now the sole capital obligation.

Cash and working capital position is strong. Inventories show an increase to \$4,337,003 from \$3,540,634 a year ago, and are now somewhat larger than in 1919. Accounts receivable are \$7,324,967, compared with \$6,017,535 a year ago. Accounts payable, including federal taxes, are \$1,506,825, compared with \$1,248,217 in 1922.

Current assets total \$15,077,512, compared with \$12,321,506 a year ago. Current liabilities are \$2,358,425, compared with \$1,275,416, making working capital \$12,719,087, compared with \$11,046,096. Money owed to banks totals \$750,000, compared with \$5,243,500 in 1920.

BRIGHT FORECAST FOR 1924 BUSINESS

DETROIT, Feb. 12.—"Business in 1924 will be marked by increased purchasing power of the agricultural districts, a buyers' market, replenishment of retailers' stock throughout the country and a gradual slowing up of expansion in building and transportation industries," predicted President M. A. Traylor of the First Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, before the Detroit Bond Salesmen's Club.

"Business prospects for 1924 are fairly satisfactory," he said. "There can be no question that there will be ample credit to handle any volume of business likely to develop during the year. Federal Reserve banks and our principal banking institutions will use sound judgment in application of credit facilities, to the end that business will be permitted to expand without inflation."

"The fact that this is a political year need not necessarily alarm us. It seems to me it is not now possible for either party to control its so-called members. The result is that most of our recent legislation has represented compromise agreements between the elements of the respective parties."

SCOVILL COMPANY EARNS \$17.89 SHARE

The Scovill Manufacturing Company reports for the 1923 calendar year net earnings after depreciation, taxes and other charges of \$3,167,761, equal to \$17.89 a share on the 177,000 shares of stock outstanding. This compares with net earnings of \$2,650,408 in 1922, equal to \$15.54 a share on the 171,000 shares of stock outstanding at the end of that year, or \$19.80 on the 50,000 shares which were actually outstanding during most of the year, the company having paid 300 per cent stock dividend.

The earnings for 1923 include profits of the Scovill Company and the American Pin Company of Waterbury, Conn., which were purchased on Dec. 28 last by the Scovill Manufacturing Company. The assets of these two companies were valued at \$2,700,000, and the Scovill Manufacturing Company, plus an issue of \$300,000 five-year 5 per cent gold debentures.

UNITED LIGHT CO. EARNINGS LARGE

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—United Light and Railways, which will shortly go out of existence and become United Light & Power Co., will show net earnings, after preferred dividends and maintenance, of approximately \$1,300,000 for 1923, equal to more than \$28 a share on 45,000 shares of \$100 par United Light and Railways common now outstanding.

United Light & Power Co. intends to pay an annual dividend on class "A" common at the rate of \$1.60 cash and one-twentieth of a share of class "A" stock, equal to \$2.30 a year on the basis of the present price of \$2 "w" for class "A" stock.

It is expected that application will be made to list securities of United Light & Power Co. on the New York Stock Exchange.

CANADIAN PAPER CONCERN SOLD

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Bear River Pulp Company, Ltd., representing New York and Chicago interests in the assets of Clark Bros., Ltd., consisting of pulp and paper properties in Nova Scotia, has been purchased by the United States Paper Corp., which has paid \$2,000,000 for the assets and securities in the new company valued at \$1,500,000.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CO.

International Railway Company reports for the year 1923 a deficit of \$1,027,232, after expenses and taxes, compared with net income of \$94,110 in 1922 year. This loss from operations for 1923 represents strike costs.

WASHINGTON WATER POWER

Washington Water Power for the year ending Dec. 31, 1923, reports a surplus of \$1,617,038 after charges, equal to \$3.01 a share on \$50,180,400 stock, compared with \$1,592,606, or \$3.42 a share, on the outstanding \$1,775,100 stock in 1922.

PUBLIC LAND SALE PROFIT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Net profit of \$339,441.874 has been made by the United States from the sale of public lands. The figure covers the period dating from the beginning of the country's history to June 30, 1923.

BIGLOW-HARTFORD CARPET

Biglow-Hartford Carpet Company in its 1923 calendar year earned after depreciation and reserve for federal taxes \$1,671,242, compared with \$4,016,984 in 1922.

HARMONY MILLS EARNINGS

Harmony Mills of Cohoes, N. Y., after depreciation and estimated taxes payable in 1923, shows net earnings for year ending Dec. 31, 1923, of \$387,101, equal after preferred dividends to \$4.75 on the \$4,190,400 common stock.

HUMBLE OIL & REFINING

HOUSTON, Feb. 12.—At the annual meeting of Humble Oil & Refining Pres. H. H. Rogers said that the company had its most prosperous year in 1923.



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BRITISH LEATHER TRADE INCREASES DESPITE CLAIMS

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Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Regardless of the general complaints of British leather men last year the Government statistics show an increase in overseas business in all directions. Imports of hides and tanning materials have increased, while exports of leather and leather goods also show satisfactory increases all round.

The improvement in the shoe trade business is shown by the dividends which are now being declared by manufacturers and distributing firms. For instance, one London firm of shoe manufacturers, made last year a profit of £46,662 which is about 23 per cent on the company's capital. Shareholders are to receive the substantial dividend of 15 per cent while £10,000 is to be placed to reserve.

Shoe distributors have also done well in spite of what most of their directors have described as "difficult conditions." One particular firm made a profit of £180,437; another of £70,418; a third of £169,695, and a fourth of £40,343. All these concerns are what are known here as multiple distributors, and own retail shoe shops all over the country. Most of these firms will pay dividends of 10 to 13 1/2 per cent, besides setting aside sums for reserves.

Leather Imports Increase

Reverting to the official trade figures the imports of leather and leather goods amounted in value last year to £11,906,800 or an increase of £633,318 as compared with 1922. Much of this, however, rough tanned leather from India, such as kips, goat, and sheep skins, which is worked up into finished stock by dressers.

The value of the imports of leather for 1923-24 were £10,737,025 and £11,078,463—dressed leather accounting for £6,333,132 of these amounts. Rough leather (mainly sole) from the United States last year was valued at £215,845, a slight decline on the previous year's bill of £261,863. A review of the figures relating to imported dressed leather shows that the bulk of the trade has been done by the United States, although Germany and France have increased their totals.

More British Shoes Sold

Imports of leather gloves again continued on a large scale, and for 1923-24 were valued at £1,206,896 and £1,357,059, while exports of British-made gloves have fallen away to almost nothing, being down to £116,655 last year.

On the other hand, exports of British-made shoes advanced from £2,826,937 in 1922 to £4,320,938 in 1923. Business with the Continental market fell off last year, the increase being largely due to the increased demand from British colonies.

Imports of shoes of leather, rubber, etc., last year, were valued at £1,748,475, as compared with £1,541,054 for 1922—an increase partly due to German shoes dumped here at very low prices.

Exports of British leather for 1923-24 were valued at £4,123,751, as compared with \$3,763,800 for 1922. Last year America bought British leather to the value of £1,304,737 and France £718,372. America's bill was made up largely of rough shoulders for waiting and, perhaps, a few split hides, sole bands, and other undressed leather.

General Improvement

It will be seen from these figures that business improved very much as compared with 1922, and that the interchange of commodities has been very largely due to Anglo-American trade. At the time of writing, the demand for leather and shoes is well maintained, and tanners are very short of stock indeed—shoulders and bellies being booked forward in many yards for some time to come.

The refusal of the German Government to pay reparations duties on chrome calf has also stimulated the demand for imported calf, and large blocks of imported calf leather have been cleared, while a few British tanners are again working in raw calf after a long stoppage.

WHY GASOLINE IS HIGHER IN CANADA

Less Competition Is Chief Factor Also Greater Distances Between Cities

Less competition, rather than greater cost of transportation, is the principal reason for the disparity between prices for gasoline in the United States and in Canada and Europe.

Competition in the oil industry in Canada is much more limited than in the United States, and the Imperial Oil Company (Standard Oil of New Jersey) has a virtual monopoly of distribution of refined products. The sparsely settled nature of the country and great distances between cities make for much higher cost of distribution than in the United States. The spread between gasoline in rural districts and at city distributing stations is much greater than in the States.

The retail price of 31 cents an imperial gallon in Toronto is for a quantity equal to 1 1/5 United States gallons, and corresponds to 25.33 cents a United States gallon. This compares with the retail price of 20.3 cents in Detroit, a difference of 5 cents a gallon. At Windsor, Ont., across the river from Detroit, the retail price is 33 cents an imperial gallon.

The tanker rate from Tampico to New York of 40 cents a barrel compares with 65 cents a barrel to St. Lawrence River ports, due to the greater distance and the fact that tankers can make fewer trips in a given period. This is equal to 1 cent a gallon more. A higher insurance rate is also paid for vessels traveling through St. Lawrence waters, due to greater hazards.

In addition to large supplies of domestic crude oil produced close to consuming centers, markets in the United States are available to low cost Mexican crude oil and crude gasoline, the present tanker rate from Tampico to ports north of Hatteras being 35 to 37 cents a barrel, compared with 34 cents a barrel to the United Kingdom and the Continent.

Aviation gasoline, the grade most in demand for automobiles in Great Britain, in two-gallon cans now costs 25 cents, at the current exchange rate of 21.5 cents to the shilling. This is equivalent to 38.5 cents a United States gallon and compares with the New York tank wagon price of 20 cents a gallon, a difference of 18.5 cents.

Although a few sidewalk pump stations have been installed in Great Britain, and their use is growing, the bulk of motor gasoline is still supplied by motorists in two-gallon cans, additional cost of which is reflected in the retail price.

LARGER VOLUME OF STEEL ORDERS BEING RECEIVED

The Iron Trade Review says: Announcements of awards and requirements involving large tonnages of steel fairly crowded the market during the last week.

At no time since the recent upswing of business two months ago has any period brought forth so many or so diversified a list of newly created demands of major size. New mill bookings is sustained at a heavy rate and for many producers is well in excess of shipments.

Chicago mills especially are filling up and their deliveries are receding. This condition is reflected by sales of small lots of steel bars into the Chicago territory by outside mills at Pittsburgh base prices.

Production, though already high, is still moving up. The Carnegie Steel Co. put in another blast furnace and is operating at 48 out of 49 as well as at 92 per cent of capacity.


The Illinois Steel Co. added one furnace, is about to re-light another, and is operating at 92 per cent. The Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation has all steel capacity engaged.

Recovery of steel ingot production in January after four months losses was at an even more rapid rate than in December. The January output increased 17.3 per cent while the gain in pig iron was 3.6 per cent.

In January the country was producing steel ingots at the annual rate of 44,460,000, which represents 88.4 per cent of the high record point reached last April.

CORNING CRUDE OIL UP

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 12.—An increase of 15 cents a barrel in the price of Corning grade Ohio pipe line was announced by the principal purchasing agents when the market opened today. The new quotation was \$1.95. Other grades were unchanged.



Chicago Real Estate Mortgage Investments

INVESTMENTS • THAT • GROW • IN • SAFETY • WITH • THE • YEARS

Where Safety Is Assured

FOR years Chicago real estate securities have held a recognized position in the front rank of safe investments.

This position, won by merit alone, is a striking tribute to the soundness and stability of Chicago real estate values.

Chicago's phenomenal growth is an investment safeguard of inestimable importance. While adding hundreds of millions of dollars to land values, it has made Chicago real estate mortgage securities one of the safest and most attractive classes of investments in the United States.

AMONG the investment houses specializing in Chicago real estate mortgage securities, Wollenberger & Co. ranks as one of the oldest in years and experience.

The securities we offer—high-grade Chicago First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds—are purchased regularly from us by investors in every state of the Union.

The fact that no investor in our 39 years of investment banking has ever lost a dollar on First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds sold by us is convincing evidence of their true worth. Back of every Wollenberger Bond Issue is a piece of high-grade income-earning Chicago property with a value substantially greater than the amount of the mortgage. The safeguards surrounding each issue assure the utmost degree of protection for bondholders.

On request we will be glad to send you our current bond offerings. Simply fill out and mail the coupon below.

Current Offerings: Our current issues of Chicago First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds yield 6 1/2 and 7% interest. They are available in \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 denominations, and in maturities from one to ten years. Prompt and courteous attention given to mail inquiries.

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Investment Bankers
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39 Years of Investment Banking

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Without obligating me in any way, you may send me literature describing your current offerings of Chicago First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds.

☐ Check here if interested in the Wollenberger Partial Payment Plan.

Name _____ Address _____

Mail this Coupon for full Details


7% TAX FREE BONDS

Street Improvement Bonds are a first lien on Real Estate, pay 7% interest, and are exempt from Federal Income Tax.

This is the best investment opportunity of the year.

The rate is 7% and yield 7%.

Write Dept. 21 for circular.



Elliott & Horne Co.
1000 Broadway, New York
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LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

DU PONT PROFITS BEST SINCE WAR

Earns Nearly \$14 a Share on Common Stock—Big Interest in General Motors

All things considered, the 1923 report of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company must be considered a good one. Net earnings of \$21,138,000 last year were the best of any year since the ending of the war which obviously furnishes no basis of comparison in view of the great amount of war orders which the company handled.

Net earnings of \$21,138,000 last year after provision of \$2,285,000 for interest on funded debt and other charges amounted to \$18,853,000. This would compare with net of \$12,254,000 in 1922, equal after fixed charges to \$5.2 a share. The earnings statement this year would seem to fully justify the action of the board last year in increasing the annual rate on the common stock to \$3.

While du Pont added \$7,044,321 to profit and loss surplus from the 1923 earnings, this item as a result of the year's operations actually showed an increase of \$16,990,000, increasing from \$37,632,210 at the close of 1922 to \$54,622,475 at the close of 1923. The difference of \$16,990,000 has been included in the company's condensed income account, though no account is taken of it in figuring earnings a share on the common stock.

The item comprises an increase in surplus to take account of the sale of a 30 per cent interest in its original 7,500,000 shares of General Motors common stock to General Motors Managers Securities Company, the announcement of which was made late in 1923. Evidently the \$9,326,000 is the amount figured as profit from the sale of the stock, as du Pont originally acquired their stock several points below 15.

It is also evident that from the \$33,750,000 received in cash and securities from the Managers Securities Company, that du Pont put up almost entirely the 2,500,000 shares in the proposition for which General Motors stockholders had the opportunity to share in.

For its transfer of 2,500,000 shares of General Motors common stock at \$15, du Pont received \$4,500,000 in cash and \$28,000,000 of the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock of Managers Securities Company. Du Pont will thus receive

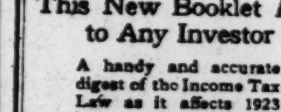
7% TAX FREE BONDS

Street Improvement Bonds are a first lien on Real Estate, pay 7% interest, and are exempt from Federal Income Tax.

This is the best investment opportunity of the year.

The rate is 7% and yield 7%.

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LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

This New Booklet Free to Any Investor

A handy and accurate digest of the Income Tax Law as it affects 1923 incomes. Latest amendments included, with typical cases and convenient calculation tables.

Ask for Booklet BR-2404

ACALYN COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1918
17 West Monroe Street, Chicago
Milwaukee
Minneapolis
New York
Boston

The William Carter Company

Needham Heights, Mass.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent (\$1.50 per share) on the Preferred Stock of this company has been declared out of the net earnings of the company for the year ending March 31, 1924. The holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business March 5, 1924.

HORACE A. CARTER, Treasurer.

ESTONIAN TRADE STEADILY GAINS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Since 1919 the foreign trade of Estonia has been steadily increasing in volume, as will be seen from the following table:

Year	Imports (in millions of Estonian marks)	Exports (in millions of Estonian marks)
1919	782,442,000	239,322,000
1920	1,395,185,000	1,235,285,000
1921	1,482,608,000	1,266,638,000
1922	5,839,416,000	4,811,581,000
1923	6,767,342,000	4,268,088,000

*Nine months.

PAN-AMERICAN PETROLEUM

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Holders of interim receipts for \$12,000,000 Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Corporation division first mortgage 12-year convertible 6 1/2 per cent sinking fund bonds are notified by Blair & Co., syndicate managers, that an arrangement for issue of the bonds has been canceled by the company. They are prepared to refund to holders the issue price of the bonds, 98, and interest at 6 1/2 per cent from Nov. 15 to date of payment, or Feb. 15, whichever date is earlier. At any event interest will cease Feb. 15.


\$1,806 interest from a \$1,000 bond

One thousand dollars invested in a 15-year Miller First Mortgage Bond, paying 7%, will bring you a total of \$1,806 in interest—\$35 in cash every six months for 15 years.

If you use this interest money to buy additional Miller Bonds, thereby getting compound interest, your investment at the end of 15 years will have brought you \$1,806 in interest. This is an average of more than 12 per cent a year on your \$1,000 investment.

If you have been accustomed to think that conservative investing is a slow way to accumulate money, just consider these facts, and—

send today for booklet describing Miller Bonds, called "Creating Good Investments." Use this advertisement as a coupon.



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904 Carbine and Carbon Building
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No Investor Ever Lost a Dollar in Miller Bonds

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C. G. L. 904

GREAT NORTHERN MAY DISPOSE OF LINES IN CANADA

WINNIPEG, Feb. 12.—It is said that negotiations looking toward the taking over by the Canadian National Railway of Canadian interests of the Great Northern are in progress. These lines involved include Brandon, Saskatoon & Hudson Bay, from St. John's, N. B., to Brandon, Man., and Midland Railway, from Grétna to Portage La Prairie, Man.

The 76.7 miles of Midland Railway was purchased by the Manitoba Great Northern July 1, 1909, the latter issuing \$2,040,000 stock, subscribed and paid for in cash by the Great Northern, leaving Midland Railway Company of Manitoba, equally controlled by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, divested of its railway lines but owning valuable properties at Winnipeg acquired for terminals. Brandon, Saskatoon & Hudson Bay, 69.45 miles, has no bonds outstanding, and the entire stock is owned by the Great Northern.

UNEVEN TREND IN SECURITIES PRICES RESUMED

Most Attention Is Paid to the Specialties. Oils Are Under Pressure

Stock prices tended upward at the opening of today's New York market, although heaviness was apparent in some of the oil issues, particularly the Pan-American issue. General Electric opened a point higher, while fractional gains were recorded by a number of the low-priced rails, sugars and leathers.

Standard shares showed comparatively little change in the early dealing, the principal fluctuations taking place among the so-called specialties. Fisher Body continued its sensational advance, climbing 4 1/2 points to 181, another new 1924 top, and gains of a point or more were recorded by Butte & Superior, Allied Chemical, Federal Mining & Smelting, preferred, Utah Copper, Otis Steel preferred and St. Paul preferred. Pan-American 2 extended its loss to 1 1/2, and Davidson Chemical dropped about a point.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular.

Fisher Body Jumps

The market developed some irregularity during the morning but the main price tendency continued upward, though business was at a substantially reduced scale. Fisher Body extended its gain to 5 1/2 points, touching 181. Strength of the Copper shares was one of the early features. American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco and St. Joseph Lead each climbing more than one point. Otis Elevator advanced 1/4 to 158, another new 1924 top. South Porto Rican Sugar common dropped a point. Oils continued heavy, Phillips and Marland each dropping a point.

American Bells and Leather preferred and Davidson Chemical each advanced two points below Monday's final figures. Rails were sluggish, Southern Railway dropping 1/4. Call money opened at 1/4 per cent.

The continued weakness of the oil shares under the strain of the Washington investigation had an unsettling influence on speculative sentiment in the early part of the session. The main trend of prices became downward. Pacific Oil, Standard Oil of California, and the Pan-American were especially weak, and U. S. Steel and American can also yielded considerable ground.

Bond Prices Off

Selling operations preparatory to a transfer of funds into the new Japanese bonds imparted an irregular effect to the bond market in today's early dealings. Preliminary reports indicated that the \$150,000,000 issue of 4 1/2s, priced at 92 1/2 to yield over 7 per cent, would meet with a good response when the books are opened tomorrow. Heavy inquiry from investors was reported, with prospects that numerous "switching" operations would take place. This tendency already was in evidence today in the foreign bond market where recessions were general, although the Japanese 4 1/2s issues were active around recent high levels.

Selling of Liberty bonds continued to depress the market of those issues. Trading was widely distributed over other sections of the list with many fractional changes in either direction. Strength of St. Paul, New Haven, and Chicago & Alton issues featured the railroad groups.

CHICAGO BOARD PRICES EASIER

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Setbacks in wheat quotations at Liverpool brought about a decline today at the opening of the wheat market here. Dock strike uncertainty was mentioned as a reason for the lower quotations at Liverpool.

On the domestic market, however, buying increased, new purchases taking the position that wheat values in this country were on a domestic basis for at least the time being. Initial prices, which were unchanged, changed figures to the lower, with May 1 1/16, 1 1/16 and July 1 1/16 to 1 1/16, were followed by a sag all around and then something of a rally.

Largest receipts had a bearish effect on the corn market. After opening 1/4 cent lower, May 80 1/2 to 80 3/4, corn underwent a moderate further decline.

May sympathized with the weakness of other receipts. After opening 1/4 cent lower, prices showed but little power to react.

Provisions were firmer in line with the hog market.

LIVE-STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Receipts, prices and conditions in yesterday's livestock market were as follows:

Cattle—Receipts, 11,000; good to choice beef steers, strong; lower grades dull, 15c to 25c lower; toasters, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2; short fed steers rather numerous at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; yearlings scarce; best yearlings, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; calves, 5 to 11; to 12; under recent heavy receipts, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2; to 13 1/2; to 14 1/2; to 15 1/2; to 16 1/2; to 17 1/2; to 18 1/2; to 19 1/2; to 20 1/2; to 21 1/2; to 22 1/2; to 23 1/2; to 24 1/2; to 25 1/2; to 26 1/2; to 27 1/2; to 28 1/2; to 29 1/2; to 30 1/2; to 31 1/2; to 32 1/2; to 33 1/2; to 34 1/2; to 35 1/2; to 36 1/2; to 37 1/2; to 38 1/2; to 39 1/2; to 40 1/2; to 41 1/2; to 42 1/2; to 43 1/2; to 44 1/2; to 45 1/2; to 46 1/2; to 47 1/2; to 48 1/2; to 49 1/2; to 50 1/2; to 51 1/2; to 52 1/2; to 53 1/2; to 54 1/2; to 55 1/2; to 56 1/2; to 57 1/2; to 58 1/2; to 59 1/2; to 60 1/2; to 61 1/2; to 62 1/2; to 63 1/2; to 64 1/2; to 65 1/2; to 66 1/2; to 67 1/2; to 68 1/2; to 69 1/2; to 70 1/2; to 71 1/2; to 72 1/2; to 73 1/2; to 74 1/2; to 75 1/2; to 76 1/2; 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to 751 1/2; to 752 1/2; to 753 1/2; to 754 1/2; to 755 1/2; to 756 1/2; to 757 1/2; to 758 1/2; to 759 1/2; to 760 1/2; to 761 1/2; to 762 1/2; to 763 1/2; to 764 1/2; to 765 1/2; to 766 1/2; to 767 1/2; to 768 1/2; to 769 1/2; to 770 1/2; to 771 1/2; to 772 1/2; to 773 1/2; to 774 1/2; to 775 1/2; to 776 1/2; to 777 1/2; to 778 1/2; to 779 1/2; to 780 1/2; to 781 1/2; to 782 1/2; to 783 1/2; to 784 1/2; to 785 1/2; to 786 1/2; to 787 1/2; to 788 1/2; to 789 1/2; to 790 1/2; to 791 1/2; to 792 1/2; to 793 1/2; to 794 1/2; to 795 1/2; to 796 1/2; to 797 1/2; to 798 1/2; to 799 1/2; to 800 1/2; to 801 1/2; to 802 1/2; to 803 1/2; to 804 1/2; to 805 1/2; to 806 1/2; to 807 1/2; to 808 1/2; to 809 1/2; to 810 1/2; to 811 1/2; to 812 1/2; to 813 1/2; to 814 1/2; to 815 1/2; to 816 1/2; to 817 1/2; to 818 1/2; to 819 1/2; to 820 1/2; to 821 1/2; to 822 1/2; to 823 1/2; to 824 1/2; to 825 1/2; to 826 1/2; to 827 1/2; to 828 1/2; to 829 1/2; to 830 1/2; to 831 1/2; to 832 1/2; to 833 1/2; to 834 1/2; 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to 1003 1/2; to 1004 1/2; to 1005 1/2; to 1006 1/2; to 1007 1/2; to 1008 1/2; to 1009 1/2; to 1010 1/2; to 1011 1/2; to 1012 1/2; to 1013 1/2; to 1014 1/2; to 1015 1/2; to 1016 1/2; to 1017 1/2; to 1018 1/2; to 1019 1/2; to 1020 1/2; to 1021 1/2; to 1022 1/2; to 1023 1/2; to 1024 1/2; to 1025 1/2; to 1026 1/2; to 1027 1/2; to 1028 1/2; to 1029 1/2; to 1030 1/2; to 1031 1/2; to 1032 1/2; to 1033 1/2; to 1034 1/2; to 1035 1/2; to 1036 1/2; to 1037 1/2; to 1038 1/2; to 1039 1/2; to 1040 1/2; to 1041 1/2; to 1042 1/2; to 1043 1/2; to 1044 1/2; to 1045 1/2; to 1046 1/2; to 1047 1/2; to 1048 1/2; to 1049 1/2; to 1050 1/2; to 1051 1/2; to 1052 1/2; to 1053 1/2; to 1054 1/2; to 1055 1/2; to 1056 1/2; to 1057 1/2; to 1058 1/2; to 1059 1/2; to 1060 1/2; to 1061 1/2; to 1062 1/2; to 1063 1/2; to 1064 1/2; to 1065 1/2; to 1066 1/2; to 1067 1/2; to 1068 1/2; to 1069 1/2; to 1070 1/2; to 1071 1/2; to 1072 1/2; to 1073 1/2; to 1074 1/2; to 1075 1/2; to 1076 1/2; to 1077 1/2; to 1078 1/2; to 1079 1/2; to 1080 1/2; to 1081 1/2; to 1082 1/2; to 1083 1/2; to 1084 1/2; to 108

**GILLETTE EARNS
MORE THAN \$25
A SHARE IN 1923****Results for Last Year Show
Further Increase in
Profits**

The report of the Gillette Safety Razor Company for the calendar year 1923 shows net earnings, including subsidiaries, after depreciation but without reserve for taxes, of \$4,411,776, compared with \$7,602,939 in 1922, \$7,008,564 in 1921, \$6,803,407 in 1920, and \$6,025,550 in 1919.

Earnings for the 1923 year were equal to \$25.16 a share on the 334,215 shares of stock outstanding at the end of the period, compared with \$26.07 a share in 1922 on 303,170 shares, and \$26.48 a share in 1921 on 274,000 shares.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 compares:

	1923	1922
ASSETS		
Cash	\$5,925,428	\$4,089,477
Accounts receivable	4,922,280	6,775,853
Notes receivable	1,549,708	1,549,708
Investments	3,758,880	3,024,010
Real estate	2,877,054	2,781,083
Patents	3,087,205	3,008,897
Goodwill	4,239,600	4,239,600
Deferred charges	45,152	45,152
Total	\$35,290,658	\$32,065,533
LIABILITIES		
Capital stock	\$22,810,484	\$20,815,897
Accepted discounts	1,549,708	1,549,708
Accounts payable	107,268	46,717
Foreign drafts due	44,896	44,896
Reserves	10,882,302	9,689,115
Total	\$35,290,658	\$32,065,533

*Capital stock and surplus. Represented by 334,215 shares common stock having no par value.

President's Remarks

Chairman J. E. Aldred says, in part: When your directors made the report of the affairs of your company for the year ended Dec. 30, 1923, the excellent results in that year brought out many inquiries from shareholders as to the probability of the company being able to maintain this basis of earnings.

Not only has the company maintained the record of previous years, but the results of the past year show a still further increase in the profit of operation. Further, there appears to be nothing to indicate other than a continuance of steady progress in the business of your company.

As will be noted by the statements, your company maintains its strong position in respect of cash and available quick assets.

The company's sales, including those of subsidiaries, were: 1923, 7,798,781 razor sets, 29,061,634 dozen extra blades, as compared with 1922, 3,420,895 razor sets, 24,082,970 dozen extra blades.

New Plant Soon Ready

The manufacturing department performed its operations in a most satisfactory manner to meet the increased demands for razors and extra blades. The daily production of the Boston plant has averaged about 30,000 razor sets and 1,200,000 blades.

The new addition to the Boston plant is well under way and it is expected that it will be ready for commercial operation by May 1, 1924. The plant at Montreal, Canada, has handled a large volume of business during 1923.

Early next year your company will complete the second unit addition to its factory and plant in 1918 when plans were developed which will be carried out from time to time to meet the company's requirements.

During the year your company has succeeded in acquiring property which will finally to the extent required for the company's purposes be utilized for the development of a power plant and office building and underground facilities, the need of which is felt more and more as the volume of business increases.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Renewal rate	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Outside commercial paper	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Year money	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Customers' call loans	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Individ. call loans	4 1/2%	4 1/2%

Bar silver in New York 64 1/2¢
Bar silver in London 24 1/2¢
Bar gold in London 85 1/2¢
Mexican dollars 49 1/2¢
Canadian ex. dis. 21 1/2¢

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$41,600,000	\$64,000,000
Year ago today	\$7,000,000	\$10,000,000
Balances	13,000,000	109,000,000
Year ago today	26,000,000	26,000,000
F.R. bank credit	14,344,312	94,000,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

	4 1/2% <th>4 1/4%<th>4 1/2%</th></th>	4 1/4% <th>4 1/2%</th>	4 1/2%
Prime, eligible banks	4 1/2%	4 1/4%	4 1/2%
60-90 days	4 1/2%	4 1/4%	4 1/2%
Under 30 days	4 1/2%	4 1/4%	4 1/2%

Less Known Banks—

	4 1/2% <th>4 1/4%<th>4 1/2%</th></th>	4 1/4% <th>4 1/2%</th>	4 1/2%
60-90 days	4 1/2%	4 1/4%	4 1/2%
Under 30 days	4 1/2%	4 1/4%	4 1/2%

Eligible Private Banks—

	4 1/2% <th>4 1/4%<th>4 1/2%</th></th>	4 1/4% <th>4 1/2%</th>	4 1/2%
60-90 days	4 1/2%	4 1/4%	4 1/2%
Under 30 days	4 1/2%	4 1/4%	4 1/2%

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

	4 1/2%	4 1/4%	4 1/2%
Boston	4 1/2%	4 1/4%	4 1/2%
New York	4 1/2%	4 1/4%	4 1/2%
Philadelphia	4 1/2%	4 1/4%	4 1/2%
Cleveland	4 1/2%	4 1/4%	4 1/2%
Richmond	4 1/2%	4 1/4%	4 1/2%
Atlanta	4 1/2%	4 1/4%	4 1/2%
San Francisco	4 1/2%	4 1/4%	4 1/2%
London	4 1/2%	4 1/4%	4 1/2%
Paris	4 1/2%	4 1/4%	4 1/2%
Berlin	4 1/2%	4 1/4%	4 1/2%
Budapest	4 1/2%	4 1/4%	4 1/2%
Bucharest	4 1/2%	4 1/4%	4 1/2%
Rome	4 1/2%	4 1/4%	4 1/2%
Sofia	4 1/2%	4 1/4%	4 1/2%
Stockholm	4 1/2%	4 1/4%	4 1/2%
Vienna	4 1/2%	4 1/4%	4 1/2%
Warsaw	4 1/2%	4 1/4%	4 1/2%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Previous	Parity
Sterling	\$4.80 3/4	\$4.82 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
French franc	19.36 1/2	19.36 1/2	19.36 1/2
Belgian franc	40.33 1/2	40.33 1/2	40.33 1/2
Swiss franc	14.72 1/2	14.72 1/2	14.72 1/2
Italian lire	20.45 1/2	20.45 1/2	20.45 1/2
Holland guilder	3.74 1/2	3.74 1/2	3.74 1/2
Sweden krona	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2
Norway kroner	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2
Denmark kroner	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2
Spain peseta	16.48 1/2	16.48 1/2	16.48 1/2
Portugal escudo	20.45 1/2	20.45 1/2	20.45 1/2
Greece drachma	10.45 1/2	10.45 1/2	10.45 1/2
Austria schilling	33.75 1/2	33.75 1/2	33.75 1/2
Argentina peso	1.21 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.21 1/2
Finland markka	10.11 1/2	10.11 1/2	10.11 1/2
Yugoslavia dinar	10.11 1/2	10.11 1/2	10.11 1/2
Czechoslovakia koruna	10.11 1/2	10.11 1/2	10.11 1/2
Rumania lei	10.11 1/2	10.11 1/2	10.11 1/2
Shanghai tael	10.11 1/2	10.11 1/2	10.11 1/2
Hong Kong dollar	10.11 1/2	10.11 1/2	10.11 1/2
Bombay rupee	10.11 1/2	10.11 1/2	10.11 1/2
Yokohama yen	10.11 1/2	10.11 1/2	10.11 1/2
Uruguay peso	10.11 1/2	10.11 1/2	10.11 1/2
Chile peso	10.11 1/2	10.11 1/2	10.11 1/2
Peru sol	10.11 1/2	10.11 1/2	10.11 1/2

*Per thousand. *Per million.

**JAPANESE LOAN
PLANS COMPLETED****Offering of Big Issue in the United
States to Be Made
Tomorrow**

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Offering of the new Japanese loan will be made tomorrow. Late Monday night, in the library of J. P. Morgan's home on Madison Avenue, officials of J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the First National Bank of New York agreed to purchase \$150,000,000 of 30-year, 4 1/2 per cent bonds of the Imperial Japanese Government.

The bankers are now forming a syndicate and completing arrangements for the offering of the bonds tomorrow at 2 1/2 to yield approximately 7.10 per cent, according to an official announcement by Thomas W. Lamont, of the Morgan firm. This issue is the largest long-term bond ever made in the United States, and the biggest foreign loan since the French and British governmental financing in war times. There have been larger loans, the \$500,000,000 Anglo-French loan in 1915, for instance, but they matured in a few years.

An "adequate" sinking fund has been provided. The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., will be paying agents for the American issue.

A simultaneous offering of \$25,000,000 of Japanese Government 6 per cent bonds, maturing in 25 years, will be offered in London at 8 1/2, yielding approximately 6.96 per cent, by the Westminster Bank, Ltd., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., Morgan, Grenfell & Co., N. M. Rothschild & Sons and J. Henry Schroeder & Co.

The loan, the first direct external issue by the Japanese Government in the American market since 1905, during the Russo-Japanese war, will provide sufficient funds to enable Japan to meet the total debt of Japan in New York and London to expend in foreign markets the \$300,000,000 planned for purchases abroad.

Of these reserves \$175,000,000 are allocated for reconstruction purposes. The reconstruction program calls for an expenditure of about \$700,000,000, of which it is planned to raise \$400,000,000 in Japan. It is expected the bulk of the foreign purchases will be made in the United States.

A luncheon in honor of Kenzo Mori, the special finance delegate of the Japanese Government in connection with the Japanese loan, was given at the Bankers' Club at noon, Monday, attended by representatives of all the leading banking houses and banks interested in the New York issue of the loan.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Treasury officials, in commenting today on the Japanese reconstruction loan, as announced in New York and London, pointed out that in this transaction the American investment market is apparently to move to the position of senior participant in Japanese Government bond issues, in that the American bond market is to handle the bulk of the British offering of \$25,000,000.

The fact, also, that the Dutch issue is to be payable in American dollars excites favorable comment as showing the American standing of the American dollar in financial centers outside New York.

It is recalled here that at the time of the Japanese loans issued in this market during and just subsequent to the Russo-Japanese war, the sterling feature on these bonds was the predominant one, and at one time it was believed that almost all these issues had crossed the water and found final lodgment in London. During the war, however, and especially since, due to the decline in sterling, the dollar feature has become the predominant one, and many of these bonds are reported to have drifted back into the hands of American holders. They are the issues to be refunded, as stated in the forthcoming operation.

When asked their opinion as to the general conduct of Japanese Government finances, treasury officials generally expressed their cordial approval of it.

The fact that the proceeds of the coming loan are to be spent substantially all in American markets in payment for American materials and supplies to be used for Japanese reconstruction is naturally gratifying to the Administration here as further stimulus to American industry and commerce.

A gathering of Boston bond men at the Exchange Club Monday afternoon heard William Ewing, a representative of J. P. Morgan & Co., outline the details of the impending Japanese loan. Mr. Ewing said that but for the earthquake the Japanese Government would have retired the \$175,000,000 bonds due in 1925 with the proceeds. Japan's balance in England and the United States aggregate about \$350,000,000 and half of this total had been allocated to the payment of the maturing bonds.

The earthquake, however, will cost the Japanese Government altogether about \$700,000,000. Of this some \$400,000,000 is to be paid at home, and the balance, representing expenditures abroad for reconstruction, mostly in the United States and Canada, will be financed out of the proceeds of the present loan.

Mr. Ewing cited facts and figures to his audience to show that Japan is entitled to rank third among the nations of the world as a creditor.

The Government has balanced its budget of ordinary expenditures, including debt service, since 1881.

The gold reserve back of Japanese currency amounts to 74 per cent of notes in circulation. In the last 10 years the Government has averaged \$17,000,000 a year for debt retirement. This has been offset by reduction of external obligations.

Since the earthquake the Government has cut its budget of ordinary expenditures from \$750,000,000 to \$550,000,000. The total debt of Japan at present amounts to some \$2,200,000,000, of which one-third is self-supporting. This debt is only 32 per capita and only about 4 per cent of the country's wealth.

JAPAN'S LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Subscription lists to the \$250,000,000 Japanese loan offfered here have been closed. The loan having been heavily oversubscribed.

GERMAN BANK STATEMENT

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The statement of the Bank of Germany for the week ended Jan. 31 shows an increase of 26,483,522 trillion marks in its note circulation. The total debt of Germany at the end of Jan. 31, 1923, was 1,927,973,761,871,000,000 marks on Jan. 31. Total gold holdings were unchanged at 467,051,000 marks.

CANDY CONCERN CHANGES NAME

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Directors of the United Retail Candy Stores, Inc., have voted to change the name of the company's name to be changed to Happiness Candy Stores, Inc.

**GENERAL MOTORS'
PROFITS NOT UP
WITH PRODUCTION****Lower Prices and Cost of New
Models Curtail Earning
Power**

The fact that General Motors in 1923 established new records in sales and earnings has been overshadowed by indications that in the last six months net earnings were considerably below the average of the first two quarters of the year, although unit sales in the period made a new record.

Earnings for dividends of \$61,825,000 last year compared with \$51,496,136 in 1922 and the previous high of \$60,005,484 in 1919. The balance of \$2.68 a share on the 20,646,397 shares of no-par common compared with \$2.12 in 1922.

Sales showing a gain of 50 per cent for the year were \$698,000,000, compared with \$463,706,733 in 1922 and previous high of \$567,320,603 in 1920.

The most remarkable phase of the General Motors record is the tremendous gain in unit output, with vehicles sold last year reaching 708,565, compared with 456,763 in 1922, the previous record year.

In view of this 74 per cent gain in output, the less than 20 per cent gain in net profits may be not only disappointing, but indicative of the trend of automobile profits in a period of keen competition, with attendant dangers of overproduction.

Earnings Compared

The following compares the semi-annual net for dividends and the number of units sold in corresponding periods for the last two years:

	1923	1922
Second half 1923	\$30,235,390	\$20,254,181
First half 1923	\$31,589,601	\$31,241,950
Total 1923	\$61,825,000	\$51,496,136
Second half 1922	\$20,836,733	\$24,927,973
First half 1922	\$30,659,403	\$26,568,163
Total 1922	\$51,496,136	\$51,496,136

The above tabulation shows that an output of 399,384 vehicles in the second half of the year, net earnings were less than those realized on the sale of 100,000 fewer cars in 1922. While the showing undoubtedly reflects the narrowing margin of profit to which the motor industry is being subjected, several important factors peculiar to the General Motors Corporation account for the sharp decline.

Importance of Chevrolet

Probably the most significant is the growing importance of the low-priced Chevrolet models in the General Motors line. In 1923, sales of Chevrolet cars were 483,310, a total greater than the combined output of all General Motors divisions in 1922, and comprised about 67 per cent of the unit output of the corporation in 1923, compared with 52 per cent in 1922.

The great increase in this low-priced line not only has upset the proportion between unit output and total dollar sales, but the average cut in prices on the Chevrolet line of approximately 350 the latter half of last year could readily have clipped some \$10,000,000 off the potential General Motors profits.

While the \$100 increase in the Buick list on an output exceeding 100,000 cars might counterbalance the Chevrolet cut, it is generally believed that the increased Buick prices hardly covered the increased value of the product, making this advance in effect a lowering of prices.

New Models Costly

In addition to the less profitable prices received for the new models and the expense of bringing them into production is also reflected in the last six months' earnings. Aside from radical changes in the Cadillac and Oldsmobile lines, the General Motors Corporation completely remade the Oldsmobile line last year, and placed this division on a producing basis of 75,000 cars a year in the low-priced six-cylinder class.

A minor charge also is the last half of the year that was not apparent the first six months is the upward of \$2,000,000 of earnings on the new managers' profit-sharing plan inaugurated last year, which, after deducting 7 per cent on capital employed during the year, calls for the payment of 5 per cent of net earnings to the corporation to the Managers' Securities Company.

Outlook Promising

Officials look for a sharp recovery in earnings during the first six months of 1924. Sales the first quarter may reach upward of 250,000 vehicles; and, if the spring buying season is as heavy as anticipated, an output of 600,000 cars may be realized the first six months.

Chevrolet, with an output of 44,800 cars in January, is swinging into production at the rate of 3000 vehicles a day, with capacity to produce 75,000 to 80,000 cars this year, and Buick is increasing capacity to 1200 cars a day, with planned output of from 250,000 to 300,000 this year. These two units accounted for 35 per cent of General Motors unit production last year.

By lowering costs, the increased production in these two divisions is expected to offset the reduction in the year, and, unless the motor industry experiences a sharp upset before June 30, record-breaking earnings will be established in the first six months of this year.

**CALIFORNIA OIL
OUTPUT DECLINES**

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 13.—Oil production in the major fields of southern California declined 12,000 barrels daily in the week ended Feb. 9, averaging 443,000 daily, compared with 455,000 in the preceding week. Although Long Beach added several wells, with initial output of 4000 barrels or better, during the week they merely offset the natural decline, leaving the daily rate unchanged at 231,000 barrels.

Santa Fe Springs was off 6000 barrels to an average of 119,000 daily, while Huntington Beach produced at the rate of 62,000 barrels daily, compared with 62,000 in the week ended Feb. 2, and Torrance 31,000 daily, compared with 34,000.

**BURLINGTON NET
HAS SLIGHT DROP**

The preliminary report of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, shows net earnings of \$19,290,529 after charges and taxes, equivalent to \$11.29 a share on outstanding \$170,839,100 stock, compared with \$20,261,458 or \$11.56 a share in 1922.

	1923	1922
Oper rev	\$111,270,861	\$104,916,471
Oper exp	134,980,379	136,777,704
Taxes	9,325,511	10,921,345
Oper inc	26,964,971	27,217,422
Depreciation	2,524,721	2,524,721
Net inc	23,440,250	24,692,701
Other inc	2,444,794	3,470,124
Dividends	8,230,802	8,230,802
Net income	15,254,242	16,261,483

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Issue	Par	Yield	Div	Ask
Argentine Cedula.....	100	6%.....	1922-23	100 1/2
Argentine Govt. Loans 1897-1900.....	100	4%.....	1922-23	100 1/2
Argentine Govt. unlisted 1900.....	100	5%.....	1945	100 1/2
Argentine Govt. unlisted 1909.....	100	5%.....	1945	100 1/2
Argentine Govt. Reclamation.....	100	4%.....	1922-23	100 1/2
Belgian Govt. Restoration.....	100	5%.....	1945	100 1/2
Belgian Govt. Premium.....	100	5%.....	1925	100 1/2
Brazilian Govt. Loan 1899.....	100	4%.....	1925	100 1/2
Brazilian Govt. Reclamation.....	100	4%.....	1925	100 1/2
Sao Paulo State Dutch Issue.....	100	8%.....	1926	100 1/2
Rio de Janeiro Fed'l D 1909.....	100	5%.....	1935	100 1/2
Chinese Gold Loan 1895.....	100	4%.....	1921	100 1/2
French Govt. Rentes 1917.....	100	4% after.....	1943	100 1/2
French Govt. Victory Loan.....	100	5% after.....	1920	100 1/2
French Govt. Premium 1920.....	100	4%.....	1930	100 1/2
French Govt. Nat. War Loan.....	100	6% after.....	1920	100 1/2
British Govt. War Loan.....	100	5%.....	1929	100 1/2
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Milton's Organ Tones and Harmonies

WE ARE so used to hearing Shakespeare spoken of as the greatest of English poets that we are surprised if anyone competent to speak on the subject ranks another above him. I remember, however, a pleasant evening I spent some ten years ago with an enthusiastic young teacher of English who, honestly did rank Milton above Shakespeare and who was quite ready to support his contention with argument and example. He was the only person I have ever met who held this view, unless I except a bright twelve-year-old boy who ranked, not Milton, but another author, above Shakespeare. "You can talk all you please about Shakespeare," said he, "but I wouldn't give one story by Kipling for all his plays." Such heretical opinions are always refreshing, when they are honest. There are times, even, when one feels a certain sneaking sympathy with the English essayist who, some time ago, pronounced "Much Ado About Nothing" the silliest play he had ever read; and when one can read Tolstoy's incoherent attack upon Shakespeare with intense interest, even relish. This mood usually supervenes when one has been reading or listening to indiscriminate praise.

But to return to Milton. Surely never did poet survive worse treatment from his admirers than he. For a long while he was read by most people, not for his poetry, but for his theology, and so thoroughly read that thousands of readers were not certain whether many of their religious notions were derived from him or from the Bible. Then, after two centuries or so, he was read in schools for his syntax. It so happened that he is one of the greatest, if not quite the greatest, master of the sentence who ever wrote in English, and some of his sesquipedalian sentences can aptly be called the grammarians' delight. But this fact seems hardly a sufficient excuse for subjecting little children to the task of disentangling their intricacies. And yet children in schools were set at this work for many years. A lady has told me that when she was a girl she parsed every sentence in the first three books of "Paradise Lost," with the result that she looked with aversion upon the mere covers of the book ever after.

Milton's sentences are not so often used in the teaching of grammar nowadays, but we still lay the hard hand of pedagogy upon his works. For years some of his poems have been "required for college"; and, while

there is no harm, perhaps, in this, if they are rightly taught, the fact remains that they are commonly wrongly taught, with the result that the student develops no love for them and, too often, retains a definite dislike. The reasons for this condition are not far to seek.

Milton was a learned poet—one of the most bookishly learned who ever wrote—and his conception of poetry and the subjects he chose to write about led him to an artistic use and display of his learning even beyond that of most other poets equally learned. The consequence is that his verse bristles with allusions to ob-

through; but the important thing is first of all to feel them in their appeal to the ear and to the imagination.

How mistaken any other first approach to Milton is! Once to feel his glorious organ-tones is to love him forthwith. Never to feel them is in a quite true sense never to discover wherein his greatness lies. Instead of simply reading him aloud, as well as we can, we make a puzzle of him, a mine of detached and useless information, a body of decayed theology, almost anything except what he is, the consummate artist in language, the supreme master of the sublime, the matchless "maker of harmonies." R. M. G.

Foothill Clouds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
White phantom ladies
Hovering high yet low among the hills
Wrapped each and all in downy rolls
Of misty light.
Whisper delightfully
And ere my eyes reveal
The mystical oncoming puffs of obscurity
As these vague ladies bowing low
And curtsying at my feet,
They, miracle-like, receding, silent
Still.
Are whispering once again upon the hills.
Flora Lawrence Myers.

which the old cruel gods are enthroned among the blazoned fashions, work, and the exquisite and intricate ornamental designs of the Aztec; it has libraries, colleges and a University. If the new element predominates, you cannot go far without coming up against evidences of the past. You stand on the site of Montezuma's Tenechitlan, and the trams run along the old causeway where the Spaniards put up such a desperate fight in the early sixteenth century. And then the views all around are superb! Before opening the "Itinerary" we wonder how it can be compressed within its slim covers.

All around are the mountain tops, greatest of which is Popocatepetl, the Great Volcano, whose cone-shaped

Demonstrable Understanding

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE understanding of that which seems difficult of comprehension has been much desired and sought after by thinkers. It may be said of the truly thoughtful, that they are apt to be unselfish. So, in this regard, was unselfish; for did he not desire understanding above everything else, so that he might distinguish between good and evil, and thereby be able to judge the people rightly? Doubtless, he prized understanding more than anything else, since he wrote, "Understanding is a wellspring of life unto him that hath it." Instead of praying for understanding, he might have asked for material possessions; but he did not. And because of his unselfishness he was rewarded, not only with understanding, but with "riches and honour."

There have been so many tireless workers who have striven for and gained an understanding whereby they have been able to give demonstrations of their knowledge through many useful inventions; for example, the telephone, automobile, radio, and such like. We are in the habit of considering these merely as conveniences, not being so grateful as we should be for them. Those who through their knowledge and labor made them possible for us had in all probability denied themselves pleasures, often suffered hardships or privations, to gain the knowledge which could be demonstrated.

George Eliot wrote, "What do we live for, if it is not to make life less difficult for others?" No one can be happy of and to himself; he must work for and share with others. Should a person possessing a demonstrable knowledge or understanding of anything attempt to use it only for himself it would be of little benefit to him. Selfishness carries in its train discontent, discord, dissatisfaction, and unhappiness. Always we should be ready and willing to help and bless those within reach. We cannot be satisfied to help only ourselves; we must selflessly endeavor to attain unto an understanding which fits us to reach out and bless others.

Mary Baker Eddy manifested unselfishness in a degree that she was thinking of the whole world as she assiduously worked to know and understand God. She secluded herself from society, and studied and pondered the Bible to gain the correct understanding of God. Thus she was enabled to give to the world "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." This book teaches the demonstrable understanding of the allness of God, whereby we are able to prove the unreality of evil; that is, of everything unlike good. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 263 of this wonderful book, "If God were understood instead of being merely believed, this understanding would establish health." She herself made many sacrifices of self in order to become so at-one with divine Love that her thought should be cleansed of erroneous thinking, and

thus made ready to receive the glorious revelation of Truth.

Should we not be filled with gratitude and joy that by constant, prayerful endeavor we, too, shall be able to make this new-old truth our own? We cannot permit anything to interfere with our efforts to possess this understanding of the omnipotence of God; for it means freedom for all, as revealed through the Bible and as explained by Science and Health, the "Key." Let us strive to obey the admonition to "lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us."

If one should think he is not deriving benefits from Christian Science, in all probability he is not using even what little understanding he may have acquired. A telephone installed in a home, but never used, is of no advantage to anyone. If one works a little, gains a little understanding, and stops, he can expect only meager results. Moreover, his understanding, if not put into practice, is apt to be forgotten.

To aid in the regeneration of a sick, sin-burdened world, one's desire for the understanding of good should be that of the Psalmist, when he cried, "Give me understanding, and I shall live." Then he will possess the Christly qualities of which Mrs. Eddy speaks in Science and Health (p. 1), where she says, "Prayer, watching, and working, combined with self-immolation, are God's gracious means for accomplishing whatever has been successfully done for the Christianization and health of mankind."

Never should one grow discouraged if to human sense his progress in understanding and demonstration seems slow; for with a single purpose fixed steadfastly on good he should be able to dismiss and destroy any thoughts of error, and ward off any intruder, such as hate, fear, jealousy, sickness, sorrow. When free from false beliefs, he is in a state of receptivity for the entrance of good—purity, honesty, generosity, health, peace, happiness, and love. Thus, in the presence of good, dwelling in the consciousness of divine Love, one shall find that he of himself can and need do nothing: Christian Science makes it plain that God's work is perfect and finished. Then one grows into the understanding that his work should not be difficult or strenuous, but a glorious privilege bestowed on him to reflect or bring into manifestation all the attributes of Love. These are life-giving, as they bring to naught the beliefs of sin, disease, and death.



Well on the Mosque Platform, Jerusalem

Fashion Note From Palm Beach

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Dame Nature wears a lovely gown!
A kirtle soft of gray-white sand,
Is stitched with seaweed velvet-brown
And thread of gold in scalloped band;
A satin sounce of jade—the sea,
With snowy foam edged lacy,
And near the hem, against the gray,
Wrought as with skill of Japanese,
A slender bird fits daintily
On coral feet, a butterfly,
Is wafted by the breeze.
Celia Pratt.

A Voyage in Chicago

It is a fine, brave voyage, the one you take going to work in the morning. You board your bus far uptown, where folks are few and room is plenty. As the conductor rings the bell for the start, you choose your favorite seat on the top deck, and the forward lurch of the coach bounces you conveniently if impudently into it. Then you are off. Behind you, all demanding things; before you, the beautiful half-hour of the voyage, separated from the rest of the day like a little island, a half-hour for thoughts undisturbed, for glimpsing of unnoticed beauties in the sky and in the trees.

The American elms of the avenue change with each change of the weather. Yesterday they were dark and glistening from their bath of rain; today the snow has accented their upward curving branches with a delicate white line. Each elm is a study in harmony of line; together, elm after elm, they make the rhythm of the avenue. Thus they soon bring us to the railroad bridge which marks the beginning of downtown.

"Low bridge, keep your seats," calls our lusty-voiced conductor. We swing under the iron structure, our good coach rumbling on into the heart of the city's activity. The conductor takes delight in giving the report of our progress, calling out the streets with a sort of gusto. Being a Chicagoan, for all his Irish r's, he cannot help but show his pride in his Michigan boulevard. The sun is coming through the clouds now, clouds, half mist, half smoke, showing the airiness of the great street. On the one side, giants of buildings; on the other, the giant space of the lake. We rumble on between the two great boundaries, coming nearer and nearer our destination.

But not too fast. A flash of a signal light—green changes to orange—then to red. Pause. The speed, the push, the seemingly unthwartable onward plunge of the thousand wheeled bodies, of which our coach is but one, all suddenly suspended. As we rest, numberless men and women emerging from a passageway near the lake, seek from a passageway near the lake, seek their destinations on the other side of the boulevard. Another flicker of the light—red, to yellow, to green—and the army of vehicles springs onward, releasing its pent-up energy in a continued push to its goal.

A little push of a tiny bell brings the great coach to a stop.

"Steady there, not too fast," gently warns the conductor. "That's it, now you're all right. And don't work too hard today."

FROM many points of view Jerusalem is one of the most interesting and attractive cities in the world. Situated on a rolling hill among other rolling hills, twenty-five hundred feet above the Mediterranean, barely forty miles to the westward, it is nearly four thousand feet above the Dead Sea, fifteen miles in the opposite direction.

For picturesque it can hardly be equaled by any other city of the Near East. In ancient and medieval times the city was entirely confined within walls, and in the old city within the walls today there is something at every turn to arrest the attention, fascinate the gaze, or stir the imagination of the visitor, as he wanders along crowded narrow streets, among the bazaars, through vaulted passageways, and up steep stairs.

The importance of the city in the history of three great religions, Judaism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism, and its sacred significance to many millions of people, adds to and perpetuates its undying charm.

The beautiful mosque, called the Dome of the Rock, occupies the site where once stood Solomon's Temple. This mosque is so called because the dome rises above a great rock, sacred in Moslem religious history, as it is also in Jewish. According to ancient Jewish tradition, it was on this rock that Abraham was about to sacrifice Isaac, when he was shown the ram caught in the bushes. The Mohammedans have accepted this and other Jewish traditions concerning the rock, as well as having acquired a number of their own.

The mosque, one of the finest of Islamism, stands on a broad platform, which rises from a great open space at the east side of the city, and looks out across the Valley of Jehoshaphat to the Mount of Olives. This platform covers several acres and is paved with slabs of stone. Beside the mosque rises a smaller shrine (seen in the picture), called "David's Judgment Seat" by the Moslems. Near-by is a deep well, which supplies a large part of the adjacent quarter of the city with water. A rope with a bucket at each end runs through a pulley, and as the water is raised it is poured into goat skins and then carried off into the city. One man frequently carries two full skins on his back.

The journey ends with these words:

Friends, this is all that I bring
For you; my sincerity that has flowered
In my hand-bag.

—Beatrice Erskine, in The Poetry Review.

In the Swiss Foothills

January in the Alpine foothills is the month of repose. The myriad flowers of the pastures sleep beneath a warm white covering, the tinkling of the mountain rivulet is silenced, and the pine branches weighed down with sparkling snowflakes bend low in the sunshine. In places the sun melted the snow from the tallest thistle heads, and the merry Goldfinch sits from stalk to stalk, eating the seeds and earning for himself the appropriate name of Thistle bird,

snow-covered summit rises to over eighteen thousand feet, and Ixtacchuatl (the White Woman), whose summit is shrouded by the eternal snows. The surrounding country is remarkable for profuse vegetation; it is especially a land where colour runs riot. Flaming scarlet creepers faunt to the tops of the forest trees, scarlet birds flit in and out of the branches of the deciduous cedars. Cascades of crimson and mauve bougainvilleas hang over the walls of the villas, and the poorest but has a streak of vivid blue convolvulus climbing over the doorway. Even where the interminable fields of grey-green maguery or the plantations of green-grey eucalyptus make the scene monotonous, there is sure to be some sudden note of colour. In May be the flora, or a little orange grove, or a mosque-like church whose many-coloured tiled dome flashes like a jewel in the sunshine; it may be only the great blue dome of the sky seen through the translucent air, which, at that altitude, is so clear that all colour is intensified.

But Señor Ixtacchuatl is not occupied with the obvious; he aims at producing a word picture that will give some idea, wrapped in a certain atmosphere, often he takes some common object, presented deftly, with the reserve of an artist of old Japan working on a simple design with a camel's-hair brush.

We are in the train. The square pane of the window is the screen of the cinematograph, the page of a book, the lens of a camera. The poet looks through his window, but he gives us few pictures of the country he passes; instead we learn that the telegraph wires suggest the idea of Civilisation watching and listening by the wayside. . . . In a joking mood he asks: "Who would play billiards on the green table of the wheat field?" He passes through a tunnel: "The sun, an interval of shadow, and again the sun." . . . "The rocks of the Tagus are gesticulating idols and clenched fists that threaten the pass."

In a more imaginative vein he sees: "A goat: is it a faun? A horseman: is it a centaur?" A town clock brings this reflection: "From the mouldy tower the ancient clock drops the hours like tears." A city lit up is but a show of sparks from the engine. The bridge, striding over the ravine, lets the river flow between its legs.

Among the most attractive of the colour notes are the following: "Oranges." "Silver and gold, flower and fruit. Among the branches the dusk." The Moon in the sea. From the waters the moon has recovered the silver that sank with the pirates. . . . The journey ends with these words:

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For you; my sincerity that has flowered
In my hand-bag.

—Beatrice Erskine, in The Poetry Review.

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—Arthur Gutterman, in The Bookman (New York).

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1924

EDITORIALS

IN THE first public address delivered since his accession to the presidency, Calvin Coolidge, at the Lincoln Day dinner in New York last night, unhesitatingly outlined and enunciated his attitude as the Chief Executive of the United States, rather than as a candidate of the Republican Party in the forthcoming elections, upon the issues which are engrossing the attention of the American people. One who reads the words of that thoughtful and carefully prepared address involuntarily regards the President's outspoken utterances as those of a statesman, rather than the specious arguments and pleadings of a partisan. In them there is that ring of sincerity which invariably emphasizes and punctuates Mr. Coolidge's speeches. One forgets the politician to hang upon the words of the man.

But there is not the least doubt that this Lincoln Day address will stand, as it is intended by the President to stand, as his personal and political platform, and as indicating the measure of his qualifications and acceptability as the candidate of his party before the Republican National Convention in Cleveland next June. Upon the present issues Mr. Coolidge has spoken plainly and fearlessly. Without equivocation or a desire to evade the main questions involved, he has made plain his position and his purposes. With the knowledge that there exists among the rank and file of his own political party at the moment quite serious division of opinion regarding many of the issues touched upon, some courage is required by one who, in Mr. Coolidge's position, speaks thus fearlessly and definitely. Without doubt he is regarded, as he must regard himself, the logical candidate of the Republicans for the presidency. He could have spoken less conclusively and finally had he chosen so to do, but had he done this he would not have achieved what he sought and what was expected. One is inclined to the conviction that it is the desire of the President to be right, and to follow his convictions of right. After that comes the question of availability and acceptability. He would be the first to admit that the logical candidate of the people is he who best represents, or is prepared best to represent, the people who delegate power and authority to him.

Mr. Coolidge substantially reiterates his adherence to those policies so clearly outlined in his first message to Congress. Against the effort to modify or defeat the Administration's tax-reduction program he interposes unqualified executive disapproval, clearly with the conviction that the measure outlining the Mellon plan is sound. He adheres to the proposal that substantial relief shall be given to agriculture, but emphasizes again that this cannot come through arbitrary price-fixing. It can be realized, he says, through co-operation, and modifications or adjustments of the tariff. He defends the decision of the United States Government to assist the Obregon Government in Mexico by the sale of arms and munitions solely upon the ground of what he declares to be sound public policy. Having recognized it as a friendly government, he believes it the duty of law-abiding peoples to support and encourage it in its effort to protect itself.

Just as definitely and courageously the President proceeded to discuss the perplexing disclosures in connection with the investigation of oil-land leases and the charges of duplicity made against present and former public officials. He no doubt convinced those who heard or read his words that he is not without recourse in dealing with the matter in hand. That he may choose to handle it in his own way need not signify that it will not be dealt with to the entire satisfaction of the people. He has pledged his word that there shall be no favoritism, no partisanship, and, more than all, that there shall be "no mingling of the innocent with the guilty." No more could reasonably be asked.

WHAT Mr. Henry Ford so thoughtfully and so generously hopes to accomplish at the old Longfellow Wayside Inn at Sudbury, near Boston, can hardly be regarded as an experiment. There, according to plans already well under way, it will be attempted to teach history by contrasts. The method is obvious, and however effective the means may prove, it is a foregone conclusion that they will be interesting. In adjoining fields, in plain view of the many children and young people Mr. Ford believes will be attracted to the place, will be a yoke of oxen plowing and tilling the ground, just as it was cultivated a century or two centuries ago, and a modern gasoline-driven tractor, operated by one man and doing the work of half a dozen pairs of oxen and half a dozen drivers.

In the ancient hostelry itself, it is proposed to set up beside the old fireplace, with its swinging crane, an electric kitchen of the most modern type. Discarded panelings will be restored and other improvements made, and then the place made famous by the poet's "Tales" will be thrown open, at a reduced admission charge, to the public. To many long accustomed to frequent visits to old New England homesteads, the opportunity may not at first appear to offer much as a means of studying history objectively. But to the visitors of whatever age from many other sections of the United States it will be a rare privilege, and one which will become more and more valuable with every passing year.

There is more than a mere sentimental value in those things which have been handed down from generation to generation. We of today, unless we pause to consider those things, have little appreciation of the advance which has been made in industry, in commerce, in the means of travel, and in the ordinary methods of housekeeping and the provisions for personal comfort.

Less than a century ago, in New England and in New York State, the houses were heated by open fireplaces, over which all meals were prepared. In these it was necessary to keep the embers always alive. "Losing the fire" meant a journey to a neighbor's house in search of burning coals. Matches were then unknown, or were so expensive as to be unavailable. The processes of kindling a fire by the use of flint and steel were slow and troublesome.

It is important that there be preserved the tangible evidences of the progress made by humanity. The tendency is to destroy, and thus to forget, the crude implements and devices which once seemed so admirably adapted to the uses to which they were put. The wooden plowshare, the cumbersome loom, the deliberate spinning wheel and the unwieldy well-sweep with its moss-covered bucket, seem antiquated to many of those who regard themselves of an older generation. And yet it was but yesterday, in the record of the years, that they were in common and everyday use.

THERE is trouble in Tibet. News dispatches from India report that the difficulty arises out of an unsatisfied demand for tax reductions. The Dalai Lama has spent a large sum of money—as Tibetan expenditures go—to modernize his army. The burden of this expense has fallen upon the nobility of the country, a class composed, for the most part, of idlers who have funds at their disposal, but little else. Many of these rich families owe their resources to the fact that they have intrigued with the Chinese, who have sought to regain control of Tibet. It is the continued intrigues of these nobles which have made the position of the Dalai Lama a precarious one, and have kept the country itself in a state of ferment.

Signs of Progress in Tibet

If there is a revolt in Tibet, it is a result, doubtless, of these pro-Chinese intrigues, rather than of increased taxation. The Teshu Lama, who has held forth in the great monastery at Tashilhunpo, on the outskirts of Shigatse—Tibet's second largest city—has long been a tool of the pro-Chinese Party. The Dalai Lama, in Lhasa, has sought to destroy the influence of the Teshu Lama, and recent reports of the flight of the Teshu Lama to Mongolia indicate the open hostility of Lhasa.

It is significant that the present Dalai Lama, the thirteenth of the Dalais, has ruled much longer than any of his predecessors. This, perhaps, is due less to his own statesmanship than to the co-operation of Tsarong Shaped, one of his four Secretaries of State. These Secretaries of State, with the Lonchen (the Prime Minister) and the Dalai Lama, in conjunction with the Tsongdu, or National Assembly, composed of twenty-six representatives of the monks and nobility, constitute the governing authority of the country. The Dalai Lama possesses the right of appointment and dismissal of these officers, and his power, therefore, is practically absolute.

Tsarong Shaped, who is the power behind the Dalai, and to whom, probably, the Dalai owes his continued power, is the organizer and commander-in-chief of the new Tibetan army. It was under Tsarong's leadership that Tibetan independence was secured, in 1912, when the Chinese were driven from the country. Tsarong has traveled widely. He has studied the factors that led to Japan's advance and has set about to "Japanize" Tibet. Already he has reformed the coinage system, instituted a domestic postal service, brought sample telephones and a telegraph instrument to Lhasa, and sought to ascertain the means by which the resources of the country might be developed.

Dr. William Montgomery McGovern, an American who recently made his way into Lhasa in disguise, reports that Tibet is rich in natural resources, but is sadly lacking in fuel. Geographical conformations indicate that there is oil in the country, but superstitions regarding the demons that are said to infest the earth prevent an investigation of the actual situation. Tsarong Shaped talked at great length with Dr. McGovern about the possibility of utilizing the abundant water power of Tibet to supply electricity to Lhasa.

Meanwhile, the British Government can be depended upon to keep a weather eye on further developments in this land under the eaves of the roof of the world. British imperial interests are concerned in the situation, since the boundaries of India run contiguous to those of Tibet for some 1800 miles, and since, also, a British agreement with the Government in Lhasa, concluded in 1914, placed Tibet under nominal British guardianship. And, as a further reason, the British are concerned to keep clear the lines of communication into this territory against a day when the mineral wealth of the region will be available for development.

Progress comes slowly in these regions of inner Asia. But if progress comes slowly, it is none the less certain. The world, one day, will stand in need of the wealth of these remote regions. And it is altogether likely that, though local strife disturbs the present situation, a century hence will find Tibet caught in a network of communications that will bind the vast reaches of inner Asia to the world beyond.

THERE seems good reason to believe that the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the railroad rate case will have the effect of hastening the regional consolidation of carriers and a gradual reduction of the number of systems under which the railroads are controlled. By sustaining that provision of the Transportation Act which authorizes the "recapture" by the Government of one-half the excess net earnings of the carriers over 6 per cent, a measure of control undreamed of a quarter of a century ago has been established.

It should be remembered, however, that such action is declared by the court not to be in any sense confiscatory. The funds taken over are to be devoted, in the form of

loans or advances, to the weaker railroads, in an effort to increase their efficiency and earning power, thus gradually effecting a virtual consolidation, so far as the public is concerned, of the service corporations, and establishing, so far as possible by such a process, a uniformity of rates. By the decision the increased power of the Interstate Commerce Commission over the transportation companies and their properties is unequivocally affirmed. The action of Congress in enacting the provision, taken with the calm decision of the highest court of the land in upholding it, may by some be regarded an act of mild paternalism which would once have been looked upon with repugnance.

The decision also impresses the realization that the Transportation Act, as an entity, remains intact despite the several vicious assaults which have been made upon it. The conclusion is unavoidable, therefore, that sooner or later there will be effected a complete merger, into regional or connected systems of the more powerful and the weaker railroads. It is patent that if those carriers which are able to earn net revenues in excess of 6 per cent upon their valuation are compelled to yield one-half of the excess in the form of loans to weaker roads, a way will voluntarily be found by which those supplying the funds will have some voice in directing their expenditure. The chief aim of the Esch-Cummins Act no doubt was to compel, through consolidation, the establishment of fair uniform rates. The decision just rendered goes a long way in assuring this desired accomplishment.

Two news items, recently appearing in the same newspaper, suggest an interesting question concerning the comparative value to society

Children and Birds

of children and birds. In one column appeared the appeal, by Edwin Howe Forbush, state ornithologist for Massachusetts, that on account of the difficult season the birds should be remembered and fed. A special bulletin has been issued, giving directions concerning the best methods for furnishing shelter and food for these little feathered friends. Food that is nourishing and best suited to their habits is mentioned; and hints concerning means for safeguarding the birds from robbery are given. One is told how the birds may be enticed to one's window sill, where their pretty ways may be a source of never-ending delight to the children. In these worthy efforts on behalf of the helpless, one recognizes the old familiar quality of mercy, and is gratified.

But what attention is to be given to the children, who are thus encouraged to make of the birds their happy playfellows? In an adjacent column appeared the report of experimental inoculation of many children, for medical tests, with a poison of uncertain nature and effects. One is tempted for the moment to revise the gratification over what one had just taken as pleasing evidence of increasing mercifulness in modern practices. There can be no doubt, of course, about the merciful, even if mistaken, intentions of the parents who, perhaps influenced by unproved assurances of safety, consented to subject their children to treatment which they hoped would make them immune from disease. One suspects, however, that were the children consulted, their intuitive logic might lead them very reasonably to request that the supervision of their welfare be transferred from the experimentally-inclined health department to that of the state ornithologist.

Thought has a way of leaping, more or less connectedly, from one subject to another; and the query arises concerning the origin of all this pothe about toxic and anti-toxic notions. Reference to the dictionary reveals the fact that to the Latins this word, anciently signified the poison, in which arrows were dipped. Here, indeed, is a curious evolution from the toxic poison originally administered with intent to kill, to the modern experimental inoculation with toxic poison in the very unsatisfactory attempt to prevent disease! But one is reminded of a remedy described some centuries ago as infallible, to which mothers and fathers may safely intrust their children. It was said of those who trust in Him whose eye is on the sparrow, that they shall not be afraid "for the arrow that flieth by day, nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness."

Editorial Notes

WITH the entrance of the Sunday Shakespeare Society upon its fiftieth year, attention is turned to the great change that has come over popular thought in Great Britain—and, indeed, in almost every civilized section of the globe—in regard to the observance of the Sabbath. The society was the direct outcome of a suggestion made in July, 1874, on the occasion of a Sunday excursion to Stratford-on-Avon, which had been undertaken under the auspices of the National Sunday League. This latter organization at that time was about twenty years old, having come into existence to encourage enlightened recreation on Sundays, it being generally felt in the early fifties that the devotion to anything save religious worship or exercises on the only day of leisure open to the working classes was profanity, if not positive vice. The great danger today is that the pendulum may swing too far in the opposite direction.

It would be cause for satisfaction if the recent decision by the law court of the State of Maine, which establishes the offense of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor as a felony, could be accepted throughout the length and breadth of the United States. It is true that it may not make any difference as to the punishment meted out to offenders, but it shows a notable disposition, just the same, to tighten up on the liquor situation. The average delinquent would probably very much rather take what is coming to him from municipal or police courts or from trial justices than await the action of a grand jury. It is decidedly a step in the right direction.

The Modification of Article X

By RUDOLPH BRODA, LL.D.

[Dr. Rudolph Broda, who has contributed the following article to *The Christian Science Monitor*, is a prominent Swiss sociologist, the founder and president of the League for the Organization of Progress. He has made an intensive study of the League of Nations, and this article is a result of that study.]

THE treaties of Versailles and St. Germain have freed several European nations oppressed for centuries, particularly the Poles, Czechs, and Alsations, but have put several other peoples (the Germans of Bohemia and Tyrol, the Ukrainians of Eastern Galicia, the Magyars of the Hungarian border districts) under foreign domination. Thirty millions of human beings freed and ten millions of free human beings brought under the yoke: was it really necessary to buy the freedom of the one by the misfortune of the other? If the war had really been terminated by the application of Mr. Wilson's fourteen points, things would look different.

The victorious powers have to a certain extent mitigated their work by compelling Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Serbia to accept treaties for the protection of the minorities and to acknowledge the supervision of the League of Nations in that respect. But they have aggravated the fate of these subjugated nations by guaranteeing the territorial status of 1919 through Article X of the Covenant.

It has been the sad privilege—but, however, the last resort—of oppressed nations throughout history to revolt against the yoke and to be supported by brethren of race or friends from outside. Cuba freed herself through the help of the United States in 1898; Italy did so in 1859 with the help of France; Bulgaria, Serbia, and Greece freed themselves at various times during the nineteenth century with the help of their Christian brethren in Europe; Alsace, Czechoslovakia, and Poland were freed in the World War with outside help. Article X, it is true, does not compel the states which are members of the League of Nations to help each other in suppressing internal revolt. In that respect the Covenant does not resemble the Holy Alliance.

But Article X compels the member states to help their partner if his territorial integrity is menaced by another state—i. e., if the revolt of an oppressed nation is supported by help from outside. As that is the only effective way of liberation, as history shows, Article X, after all, perpetuates the state of oppression created in 1919. It guarantees peace by making impossible wars of liberation, but it suppresses liberty. Is peace not bought at too high a price if that price is liberty?

In the last Assembly of the League a Canadian proposal asked for an interpretation of Article X, whereby the constitutional authorities of each country would receive full power to decide as they pleased whether their states should go to the support of an attacked state, and whereby geographical distance would be admitted as an excuse for not doing so. This interpretation would free the United States practically from any obligation under the said article, and would nullify, more or less, its importance for good or evil. This interpretation has been accepted by all states except Persia. As, however, unanimity was required under the Constitution of the League, the interpretation has not been formally accepted. Will the states of the League, therefore, be bound in a stricter way than they believe they are bound by their interpretation of the article? As they are themselves judges of their own behavior, they certainly will not feel it their duty to do more than they believe to be their duty, and notwithstanding the opposition of Persia, they will consider themselves to be bound only by that less strict interpretation of the article.

But the difficulty is not solved by the fact that slavery is again replaced by anarchy. The true solution would be the completion of Article X by the establishment of legal methods for oppressed nations to change their territorial status by plebiscite under the supervision of the League of Nations.

One danger, of course, would be an arbitrary limitation of the voting districts. One frequently can, with some electoral geometry, pick out and put together some districts where no one nationality has a small majority over the other, whereas the result would be different if the districts were put together in another way. These difficulties are well known since the plebiscite in Upper Silesia. But certain guarantees could be created: (a) by entitling the Court of Justice to establish the electoral districts in agreement with equity; (b) by fixing a rule whereby a two-thirds majority would be necessary for every change of frontiers.

In that way the most flagrant injustices, at least, could be abolished. Freedom would again shine on those who have despaired. A peaceful way would be opened to those who only could look for bloodshed as a way to liberty. The peace of the world and the freedom of the nations could be combined.

Americans and the Bible

AMERICANS who are unable to name the states of Europe or find their way through the geography of the postwar world, may still boast a rather thorough knowledge of the Bible, declares Edward S. Martin in Harper's Magazine. "In the prevailing religious disputes," he writes, "the mass of our people is very much better instructed in religion than in European politics. In the great fight between liberals and the fundamentalists the Bible readers of the country know at least what it is about. They know the Bible more or less, and are acquainted with Adam, Noah, Abraham, Joseph, Moses, Jonah, Elijah, and some of the Prophets. You can find a thousand Americans who can tell you the names of all the books in the Bible to one who could name the present states of Europe."

What they know about Darwin or the theory of evolution is another matter. They may imbibe a vast deal of misinformation about both; but at least in the religious controversy they know the names of the characters discussed and probably will add to knowledge by following the discussion. The fundamentalists know that there is something very valuable in the Bible and think that if they do not fence it in it will get away. The liberals agree about the value, but think the Bible is more able to take care of itself than the fundamentalists suppose.

The New Italian Poetry

"THERE are many signs in the skies from which we might tentatively infer that Italy is on the verge of a new birth of poetry," declares the Italian correspondent of the Dial. "None so clear," he continues, "as the enthusiastic reception that the first book of a man almost unknown until a few months ago has been given especially by the very young, who hail it as the literary gospel of their own generation. Francesco Flora's 'Dal Romanticismo al Futurismo' is a very unusual book, being at the same time a kind of vast, and even prolix 'last judgment' of all modern Italian literature, and the intimate confession of a passionate literary experience. Its author is not a disinterested, contemplative critic: he is a poet who is striving to find his own way. And the few who have read his privately printed 'Immortalita' (a long lyrical poem revealing a thoughtful and mature poetical personality) know that he has either found it already, or is very near finding it."

Seeing "History at First Hand"